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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE psychological effect of the announcement of the surrender of Italy, which was made public just after our last issue went to press and will therefore be nine or ten days old by the time these lines are read, has been deplorable. The Canadian public immediately got it into its head that Germany would follow her ally and throw in her hand within a few weeks at the outside, and the war was therefore all over except the shouting. And this impression seems to have been deepened by the action of the government in releasing a considerable portion of the home army, an action which is really due to a combination of two factors, the elimination of the Japanese peril on the Pacific coast through the release of the Mediterranean naval forces of the United Nations, and the imperative need of increased food production and other economic activity at home to maintain the land front in Europe through a possible long conflict. The home army was essentially a garrison army, the need for which is now greatly reduced, and has long ceased to be of much importance as a source of manpower for the area where fighting is now going on. The general result of these events has been a lamentable relaxing of tension and a transfer of interest to the problems of postwar readjustment.

The truth is that the war is not won, and that its strains and stresses become more difficult with every succeeding month. The easy early stages of the advance in Italy have given place to a steady grinding of well organized invasion forces against well organized German resistance systems, devised to permit the construction of even better organized resistance systems nearer to the borders of the Reich itself. For Canada the problem of fighting manpower has been slightly alleviated by the abandonment of all idea of a self-contained Canadian army; but it may become serious again if the attrition of this invasion warfare becomes severe. The problems relating to production and finance are rapidly becoming more and more grave, and the task of solving them is made infinitely harder by the relaxed state of public opinion.

The experience of the last war affords no guidance in this stage of the present one, even if experience were ever of much use in such matters. Heavy attrition of manpower, and a grave uncertainty as to the result, continued then up to within a few weeks of the armistice, and the seriousness of the situation was deeply impressed on the country by the conscription policy of the Borden Government. (That the policy produced no appreciable amount of manpower, and was disastrous to national unity, especially in subsequent years, does not alter the fact that it had considerable psychological value at the time.) The only present result of contemplation of the events of 1918 is to encourage the feeling that it is safe to rely on a collapse within Germany before winter; and for government policy to take any account of that feeling would be dangerous in the extreme. The only safe assumption is that Germany is capable of heavy and prolonged resistance, which will become more desperate as the ring around her armies contracts. The only thing that has changed is control of the Mediterranean waters; the only effort that can be relaxed is in the sphere of naval force and naval transportation; every other effort needs to be intensified.

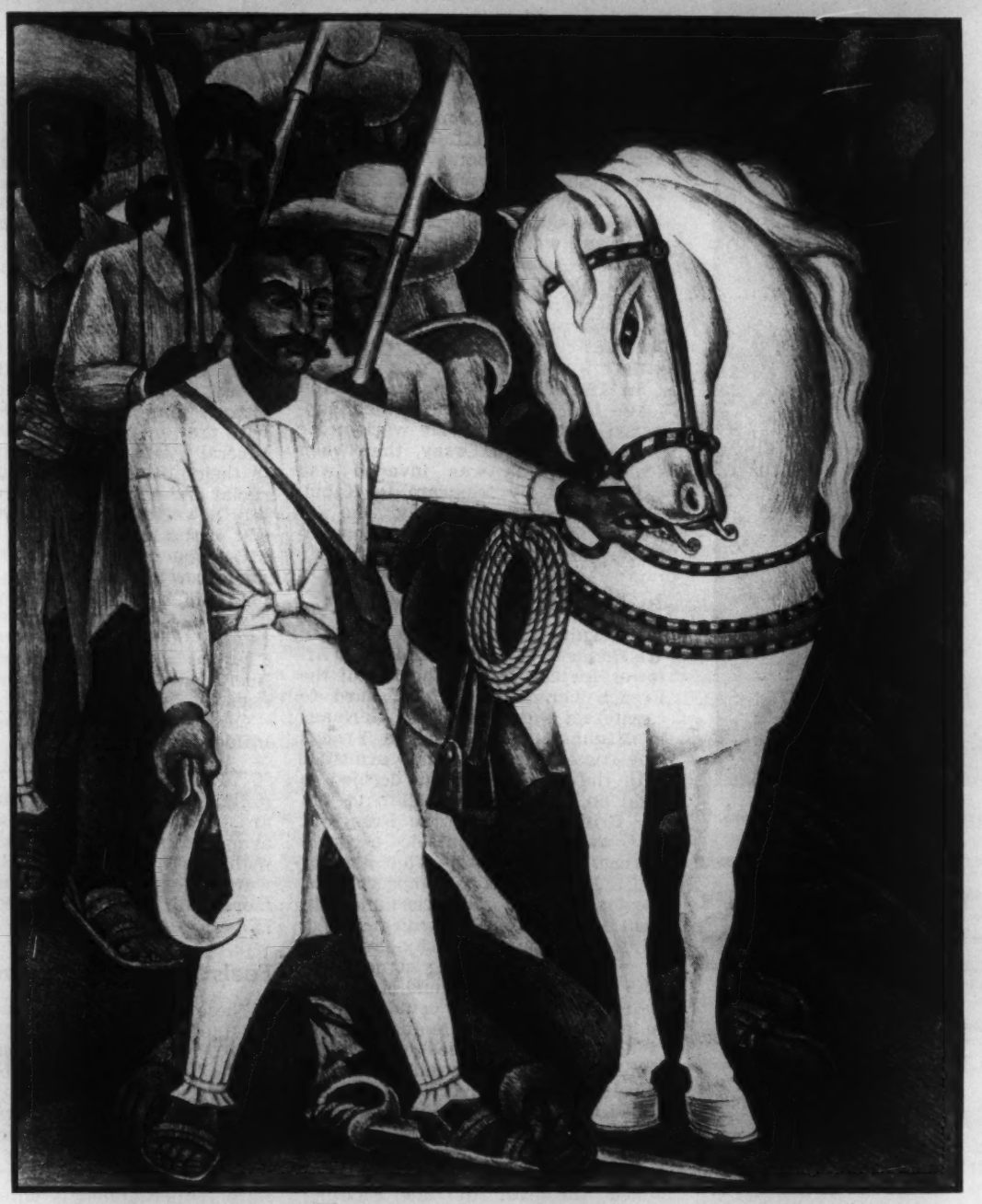
Sitting Tight

IN THE present situation the duty of the Government is clear. It is to resist all the pressures that are being applied to it by special interests concerned mainly about fortifying their position for the postwar readjustment. If it yields to any of these it will have to yield to a great many; sitting tight is the only workable alternative to sitting very loose all round. The price ceiling is under attack; the wage ceiling is under attack; the low bracket income tax is under attack; rationing is under attack. They are all closely inter-related, and they will each be easier to maintain if all are maintained. The seriousness of the situation will be judged much more by the nature of the Government's acts than by the nature of its utterances. This is no time to curry popularity, even if an election is in prospect, which now appears somewhat less likely than it did two or three weeks ago.

The electors should be reminded pretty persistently that the Government's noisiest critics (outside of the now politically weakened element which has all along sought to force it into a conscriptionist policy) are people who took no interest in the war at its beginning, and vehemently urged that no troops should be sent to participate in it. There is no reason to suppose that their interest in the war is any greater now than it was then. They are contemptuous about the dangers of inflation, and entirely reckless about the possibility of drying up the flow of capital by ill-considered and ill-applied taxation. One may go further, and say that they do not care whether the existing economic system of the country functions successfully or not, since they desire to see it replaced by a different one.

However the interests represented politically by the CCF are not the only ones which are seeking to escape from the controls applied in order to keep the country's economy geared for war. There are business interests which would look with no disfavor on a measure of inflation, which would at least temporarily increase their turnover and raise the value of their assets without changing their debts; the ultimate rise of wages they figure on choking off by means of unemployment in the deflation period, which will once again "put the working classes in their place."

It is important at any time that the public shall be confident that the stabilizing policies of the Government will be adhered to, but it is never more so than on the eve of a great military campaign and a great government financing operation.



"Zapata", by Diego Rivera. Typical of the modern revolutionary school of Mexican painting is this striking fresco of an agrarian leader by Mexico's foremost mural painter. It is part of the current exhibition of "Mexican Art Today" previously on view at the National Gallery, Ottawa, scheduled for later showing in Toronto and Montreal. For review, see page 5.

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Ottawa's Confusion

See article by G. C. Whittaker on page 8

Worthy Tag Day

THE Netherlands Relief Fund, which is today holding its tag day in Toronto, is entitled to the generous support of Canadians in all parts of the country, and we hope that a good many of our readers will be moved to send a cheque to 1166 Bay Street during the coming week. Netherlanders in very large numbers are today operating under the Dutch flag in the army, the air force, the sixty-three combatant ships and the merchant marine of their country, to aid the cause of the United Nations and to speed the deliverance of Holland.

Welfare Campaign

EIGHTEEN separate fund-raising campaigns are now consolidated in the one campaign which is being put on in Toronto next week to raise somewhat over a million and a half for the social services administered by the old Federation and numerous other bodies. The consolidation of these campaigns brings together the supporters of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish enterprises, the friends of societies to aid the family, the child, the adolescent, the unemployable, the aged—in short every kind of philanthropic endeavor. It will immensely reduce the cost, both in money and in energy, of raising the required funds; but even more important, it rules out a most undesirable competition between charities and ensures a distribution of public support in accordance with scientifically determined needs.

A Brilliant Season

A DAZZLING variety of concerts is planned for the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, for the musical season opening on October 21 with the great pianist Rudolf Serkin. Two recitals by Marian Anderson are booked, and some of the most eminent artists of the New York Metropolitan Opera, such as Helen Jepson, Charles Kullman, baritone, Anna Kaskas, contralto, and Salvatore Baccaloni, will be heard. The Philadelphia Opera Company will present Strauss's "The Bat", and in the long list of instrumentalists of high merit already engaged appear the names of Artur Rubinstein, Zino Francescatti, and Oscar Levant; the last named familiar to the millions who follow the wit and wisdom of "Information, Please."

Dissolution Again

THE other day we allowed ourselves to remark that Mr. Drew has the power of dissolution in his hands, whereupon the Winnipeg *Free Press* immediately concluded that we must be a convert to its idea that a Prime Minister has the power of dissolution in his hands no matter what the circumstances. We hasten to endeavor to make clear that we are not a convert, and that our view on the right of dissolution is entirely unchanged.

Mr. Drew has the power of dissolution in his hands because there is no other possible Government in the present Legislature. The CCF

(*Continued on Page Three*)

MAJOR GABRIEL BONNEAU —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Voice of the Soul of France

BY COROLYN COX

MAJOR GABRIEL BONNEAU has a message of Fate for the entire Canadian people. Somehow we must manage to pause long enough in mid-war and the curtains of reserve must be torn away from this scholarly, publicity-shy young man so that the important truth that has taken possession of him may be understood. For it is Canada as a world power, not just French-Canada, the "sharers of Latin culture" and all that, which is deeply concerned with what he has on his mind.

Major Bonneau came here last February to head the Fighting French of Canada, today stands among us as the Delegate to Canada from the French Committee of National Liberation, which has been given recognition of the Canadian Government second only in breadth to that of Soviet Russia. General de Gaulle is, of course, Chairman of the Committee.

Bonneau is a career diplomat. Son of a French professor, he was born in Poitier, near Tours, thirty nine years ago. He was educated in the "*école communal*", which is very like our public school, and then the University of Paris, taking his B.A. in 1925. After that he took a classical diploma at the Sorbonne in "L'Ecole National des Langues Orientales Vivantes". Among the oriental languages he dug through were Arabic, Syrian, Egyptian, Persian and Turkish. He won a sharp skirmish with "Ouygui", the Mongol Turkish language, of the sixth and eighth centuries, and "Sogdian", another dead Central Asian tongue. By 1931 he was ready to polish off the examinations for "Quai D'Orsay", which is the popular title of the French Foreign Affairs Department.

Orsay a hundred years ago was a small village near Paris, with a road running out to it on which was built the Palais D'Orsay. Today that road, an avenue along the Seine, is still called Quai D'Orsay—if it isn't momentarily Goebbels Strasse!—and on it, near the Place des Invalides, stands the building in which the Department of Foreign Affairs was located.

Bonneau entered the Department as an attache, was sent almost immediately to the French Legation in Teheran, where he was attached to the Minister to Persia until 1934. During these years occurred the denunciation of the D'Arcy Concession, which the Persian Government had negotiated with the Anglo-Persian oil interests, and arrangement of limited concessions to the United States and other powers followed. There were matters of the Trans-Iranian Railway to bring Persian supplies to Baku, and a German-American syndicate was working in the south of Persia.

Pre-War Years

French representatives watched the goings on. France had no direct political concern in Persia, but big cultural interests. Back in 1929 the Persian Government started the interesting process of shipping five or six hundred students each year, selected through competitive examinations, over to France to absorb French culture. French professors were invited to give the examinations and choose the desirable candidates. After a year in a French high school, to become thoroughly familiar with the language and customs, these students entered the universities of their choice to follow the general line of their special interests. Those who flunked studies were sent back each year, so that by the end of three or four years only perhaps half of the original number survived to take their degrees, but these few were really good, and when they returned to teach in Persia, spread French culture very broadly through their land.

Back in Paris on leave in 1934, Bonneau married. His wife is the daughter of a Persian Prince, who, after serving as Ambassador in St. Petersburgh, settled in Paris, afterward going to Geneva as Persian delegate to the League of Nations. Mme. Bonneau was born in Paris, lived all her life in France, and met her husband when he and she were both students at the Sorbonne.

At the end of his leave, Bonneau was posted to Afghanistan, taking up residence in its capital, Kabul, a town of a quarter of a million inhabitants, Oriental in appearance, diverse in population, thoroughly honeycombed, by that time, with German political machinations designed to stir up trouble for the British, with whom the French worked continually in close cooperation. Bonneau was acting as Chargé D'Affaires in 1937 at the time of the border insurrection led by Shami Pir, who, after serious trouble, was taken by the British, then signed an agreement with them and was set free. In 1941, when Bonneau reached Syria, there he found his old friend Shami acting as an agent for Germany, complete with German wife. He was jailed by the French, released by Vichy on orders from the Nazis.

In 1939, Major Bonneau was on leave in France when Munich happened to the world. He worked for a time at Quai D'Orsay, then when Czecho-Slovakia was invaded was called back by telegram to Kabul. His two sons, by the way, who are now in Ottawa, were born one in Simla, India, the other in Kabul.

In Fighting French Army

Returning to Kabul in the spring of '39, Bonneau was again Chargé D'Affaires for the rest of the life of the French Government, tried hard to counteract the work of the Germans in Afghanistan. After the French Government signed the armistice with the Nazis, Bonneau decided to fight on, asked on June 18th to join the British army, or the French if any was set up outside occupied France. On the 19th after hearing de Gaulle's famous radio speech from London calling all Frenchmen to fight on with him, Bonneau resigned, asked the Bordeaux-Vichy crowd to hurry about appointing someone to take over from him, found Mr. Laval stalled as long as he could. Finally he got off, sent his wife and children to Canada, a terrific journey via Bombay, Colombo, Manilla and Los Angeles, to Vancouver, and himself joined General Catroux in Cairo.

He had, of course, done military service in France, took a few weeks brush up in camp in Egypt, then joined the rest of the Fighting Frenchmen in wondering where equipment would ever come from so that they could do some fighting. In 1941 they got going, followed the campaign of Eretria and the Sudan, and General Montclar led them in cleaning out Abyssinia in six months.

Bonneau arrived in Egypt during the first Rummel push, of May '41, then was sent to Palestine to do some more real fighting. Vichy had given the French airdrome in Syria to the Germans. The Fighting French, with the British, entered Syria from Palestine and took it. On the twenty-first of June the Fighting French stormed Damascus. After an armistice had been asked for by Vichy, on July 13 the Aussies entered Beirut which they had won by very hard fighting in the mountains of Lebanon.

Major Bonneau felt in 1940 that Petain would surely only wait his opportunity to re-enter the war against the Axis. He therefore refused to take part in anything other than a strictly military organization of Frenchmen outside France. Only when time proved to his mind that the Marshal was actually helping Germany to win and to destroy France, did Bonneau consent to accept work other than fighting. In 1941 he joined General Catroux who had been chosen High Commissioner of Lebanon-Syria for the Free French, headed a civilian staff. He went to London to de Gaulle's headquarters in 1942, working under Maurice DeJean, then Chief of the External Affairs Department.

Thus Major Bonneau has arrived in Canada as a diplomat who has done active service with the French forces now fighting against the Axis.

What Major Bonneau has to tell us, what we need seriously to comprehend is this: Somebody should speak for France—NOW. The French Empire includes an aggregate of forty million people. Already 300,000 odd are gathered together as a fighting army, in action everywhere, along with the United Nations. Should the war last a long time, many, many more will be added to these forces—IF.

Feels British Understand

These men are quite ready to die for the liberation of France, to restore France to all Frenchmen, but NOT to hand France over to a Council of Trustees of foreign powers. It is in no way a question of the disinterestedness or the friendship of other powers involved. It is that only Frenchmen should handle French affairs. Other nationals with the best intentions can ignore French reaction and psychology, and produce results contrary to what is necessary for a successful prosecution of the war and revival of the persecuted nation.

At the end of the last war, the British did not understand France nor the French point of view toward Germany—did not understand Germany. The French for their part lost heart too quickly and were weak. For this they are even more responsible, he says, than the British, because they had not the excuse of being at a distance from Germany. For them a grave mistake could be a mortal one. They should never have permitted the rearmament and strengthening of Germany. The tragic succession of blunders wore on until today's conflict broke over us.

Now today Major Bonneau feels that at last the British have understood. The French believe this is so. It would be too tragic if, when at last Britain understands, the French should lose confidence in her. On the other hand, it would be equally tragic if when the day comes the structure of the new Europe should be decided without France. Frenchmen feel that the Allies should take into account France's experiences in Europe, her knowledge of European problems, her ardent fight for collective security in Geneva during twenty years, her sacrifices, bigger than those of any other nation, in this Thirty Years' War against German domination.

If the peace is to be decided outside of France, without her being consulted, then she would be justified, twenty-five years from now maybe, to answer those who would once again ask her to fight to maintain peace and order; "This is YOUR peace, this is YOUR order and not mine. You will have to defend it without me".

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Churches and Peace

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS VERY EVIDENT from Mr. Churchill's recent suggestions about "basic English" that the Allied Command is not being very much misled by noisy minorities either in the prosecution of the war or preparations for peace. And some measure of that same clear-sighted purpose will be necessary if the Home Front in Canada is ever to achieve that effective unity so much talked about and so little in evidence as yet.

The extent to which political, social and religious organizations in Canada have in the past thrived in their exploitation of sectional and group interests is, for the average citizen, quite unbelievable. Even with the removal from office of such Liberal politicians as are quite frank in their obstructionism there remain racial and religious elements incredibly powerful and articulate in pursuit of special privileges. As instance of such activity there was the plea made recently by Monsignor Sheen of the Catholic University of America, that "representatives of Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic Churches should have a part in deliberations for peace when this war ends."

Of all such bids for undue political influence, the plea for Christian charity is at once the most subtly dangerous. No group in any democratic country is so effectively organized to influence public opinion as the combined religious denominations. Nor, outside of the alleged organization of whiskey distillers, about which Church leaders leave little to our imagination, could any group have proven so lacking in qualities of leadership and moral scruples. Until we have public leaders better qualified to discriminate between Institutionalism and Religion it will be well for democracy to fight shy of all denominational entanglements.

Indeed, a ban on all partisan activities and a really courageous effort to inform Mr. Average Citizen upon pertinent issues as they arise, fully and without fear or favor, holds about the only promise of peace or progress likely to be attained here or elsewhere, now or ever.

Toronto, Ont. WM. DAVIES.

Engineers and Business

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. AUSTIN WRIGHT criticizes Mrs. Cox's statement in a previous article that "not often is a topflight engineer a good administrator".

Some years ago, when one of my boys was taking a course in hydraulic engineering, I had a talk with a very competent and successful engineer who filled an executive job very near the top of a big Montreal company. My own work had brought me into contact with a good many engineers, in the government service and in private practice, and it had seemed to me that many of them, while first-class engineers, knew very little about the business side of their profession. That is to say, they might have a very complete knowledge of how to generate power (for instance) with hardly an elementary knowledge of how to market it.

The Montreal engineer confirmed my experience. He said that a fair knowledge of the economics of engineering was of immense importance to an engineer, for more than one reason, one being that it gave him a tremendous advantage over other engineers in making a living. He cited his own experience. He had taken the trouble to study the marketing of electricity, with the result that he had had the refusal of a number of jobs each of which carried a much better salary than could be commanded by men whose knowledge and experience was confined to engineering.

Ottawa, Ont. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

has made it perfectly clear that it will not co-operate with any other element in the Legislature to carry on the government. If the Liberals had it within their power to switch their support from a Drew Government to a Jolliffe Government, we should maintain very strongly their right to do so, as we maintain the right of the Progressives at Ottawa in 1926 to switch from a King Government to a Meighen Government. But Mr. Jolliffe will not undertake to govern on these terms.

If the Liberals in the Legislature were to promise Mr. Jolliffe their unconditional support of all his policies, that would change the situation, and he could hardly refuse to form a Government; and if he were willing to we should strongly maintain his right to do so. But the Liberals could not do this without ceasing to be Liberals and becoming CCF'ers, which is very improbable.

Hail the David Harums

MINOR history has been made in recent weeks. The Toronto Baseball Club has won the International League pennant. Also financially it has finished in the black. Both feats are rare and due pride is being taken in them. The players are proud. Toronto is proud. Bay Street Tim who has never been to the ball park is proud. And even we feel a slight swelling in the chest . . . though we are not quite sure why.

Some twenty young and not-so-young men from all corners of America make up the ball club. They play on our soil, and breathe of our air (for which we express due sympathy). Indirectly we pay them, and for this, claim their triumphs as our own. But this vagary is better accepted than explained. Mankind loves the backyard of a winner.

To give credit where it is most due we pay homage to the gentlemen behind the scenes, the traders of the baseball market, who with the same regard for sound withers and healthy hocks as their brethren in another field, claim and buy, sell and swap the livestock of the baseball profession. The Toronto traders have done well. They have fought and fought, and shrewdly assembled a group of baseball mercenaries who have won more games than seven other groups of mercenaries in as many other cities. This has given us the opportunity to cheer a winner; and for this we extend honor and thanks to the traders; for cheering is a good healthy exercise which, again in the strange way of human nature, will perhaps be indulged in most of all by the Toronto boys in Italy. (Or is it Germany by now?)

Self Restraint

NOTHING but the self-restraint of the Canadian people themselves can stand effectively between the nation and a rather substantial amount of inflation. For four years an enormous output of goods which can neither be sold to consumers nor used in the production of other goods to be sold to consumers—because they are for the one purpose of being used to destroy Germans and the allies of Germans—has been turned out by Canadian labor and capital. That output has been paid for in part by money currently collected from Canadians in taxes; to that extent it has really been paid for. But it has been paid for in part with money raised by the sale of bonds to Canadians; and to that extent the real task of paying for it has been postponed. It has not so far been paid for by the issue of abnormal amounts of cash money from the printing presses of the Bank of Canada, nor by the abnormal creation of credits on the books of the chartered banks. It has not been paid for by inflation.

Now if these bonds were all in the hands of persons who had no intention of doing anything with them except hold them until their maturity, when they could be paid for out of the proceeds of taxation, there would be nothing to worry about. But we need not try to kid ourselves that all of them are in this happy position. They have been largely sold to persons who will want to exchange them for cash, and to spend that cash on consumers' goods, as soon as or not much later than the war ends. Will these persons be few enough,

ITALIANS! DIE FOR ME!
ITALIANS! WON'T YOU DIE FOR ME?
ITALIANS! PLEEEZE DIE FOR ME!
ALL RIGHT THEN, BLOOMING WELL LIVE FOR YOURSELF, YOU DISOBLIGING JERK.

and their sales of bonds on the market small enough, that there will be enough other people with money saved up and waiting for investment, to purchase them as fast as they are offered? If so, we are all right; there will be no inflation.

But if the people who want to get cash for their bonds before the government is ready to pay cash for them are greatly in excess of the people who have cash saved up—who have earned money and not spent it and are in no hurry to spend it—and are therefore ready to buy up the bonds that are offered, then we are in for trouble. For that means one of two things. Either there will be a considerable drop in the market price of the bonds, which means a corresponding rise in the rate of interest, and a loss (or at least an apparent loss, and a consequent disturbance of confidence) to all those who bought government bonds thinking they would always be saleable at par; or the government will be obliged to step in, or to order the banks to step in, and provide the cash or the bank credit to pay off the sellers of bonds. And an increase in either the supply of money or the supply of bank credit brought about in that way and for that reason is nothing else than inflation, and produces all the ordinary results of inflation, including a substantial rise in the price level.

The Canadian people have been treating themselves to a luxury of a long, hard and expensive war. We use the term luxury advisedly, for although the war was certainly a necessity, and although the waging of it afforded no pleasure to the combatants or to the nation, its economic effect is precisely the same as the consumption in too short a time of much too large a "jag" of consumers' goods, goods which make no addition to the productive power of the community. And in the monetary sense we have not paid for the jag. It is true that the interest on the bonds is merely a redistribution of the income of the nation as between different individuals, and that to a great extent we shall all be paying our own interest income by means of our own taxes. But that is not all that there is in the situation. The bonds, the machinery by which this redistribution of income within the community is effected, *are also so much potential cash*, so far as the holders of them want to turn them into cash by disposing of them. And if that potential cash is turned into actual cash we shall have too much cash in the country in relation to the volume of current business.

Work, Save, Pay Taxes

HOW far can the government go, how far can the guiders of the public opinion go, how far can anybody go, in the effort to dissuade the Canadian people from turning their bonds into cash except under the pressure of grave necessity? How far can the efforts of any of these be successful? How great is the self-restraint of the Canadian people? The situation calls for a great deal of self-restraint. It calls for us to go on working almost as hard after peace is declared as during the war, while continuing to spend no more than we make by working that hard, and even to spend a little less. It calls for us to continue paying a pretty heavy total of taxes—for with all our taxation during the war we have not been paying anything like its current cost. It calls above all for a realization by the wage-earners that wages are an element, and by far the most important element, in the cost of production, and they cannot be pushed up any distance without a corresponding pushing up of the price of the product—and of all products in which labor is an element of cost. Now the price of farm products cannot be pushed up beyond certain limits in Canada, because it is governed by what the outside world is prepared to offer for Canadian wheat, bacon, eggs and cheese. And if the cost of producing these becomes so high that any substantial number of farmers are driven out of business, the country inevitably goes into the business doldrums as it did for precisely that reason in 1929. And if labor insists in so pushing up the cost of production, there comes to be only one way of avoiding the business doldrums, and that a very radical way but one which this paper began advocating in 1930 and 1931 when the results of the agricultural depression were becoming evident: the way of depreciating the Canadian dollar. That is a last and desperate expedient, though not so desperate that it should not be resorted to (as it was with reluctance by Prime Minister Bennett even while he denied that he was resorting to it) when no other remedy is available. But it also raises the price level of everything that labor buys, diminishes the value of every bond that labor (or anybody else) owns, and disturbs the confidence of all those outside of Canada who seek to do business in this country or to send capital hither.

Individual labor groups can push up their wages by strong-arm methods either of organization or of politics, and for a time will suffer no corresponding increase in their own cost of living. But the more this practice extends, the more the cost of living is bound to rise. High wages in industry combined with high employment will draw labor from agriculture, decrease agricultural production and agricultural earnings, and eventually diminish industrial employment by destroying the power of agriculture to buy its products. High wages in industry with comparatively low employment are obviously no advantage to labor as a whole, however enjoyable they may be to the lucky ones who get them. The only sound economic justification for high wages is high production. It is a legitimate grievance of labor that, taken as a whole and the year round, it is not always allowed to produce as much as it could produce, owing to deficiencies in the industrial and financial structure (some of which we expect to see remedied as a result of knowledge acquired in recent years). But the mere pushing up of the hour-wage without regard to the capacity of the employment industry to pay it is not a remedy; it is an obstacle to any effective remedy.

THE PASSING SHOW

ABOUT this dictator business, it's nice work if you can hold on to it.

•

Anyhow, the Germans have now decided that Rome is not really an open city.

•

As far as we can make out, Basic English is not called Basic English in Basic English. It is "English as it is at the bottom."

•

It's the Fifth Victory Loan, but at least we've had the first instalment of the Victory.

•

A Montreal judge warned a price ceiling violator that business men must co-operate with the W.P.T.B. or get out of business. Some merchants feel that even if they do co-operate the result will be the same.

•

A logical title for a contemporary play written around the sudden departure of the Japs from the Aleutians might be "Kiska Boys Goodbye."

•

The Japs, of course, said Kiska was evacuated "according to plan". They forgot to mention it was our plan.

•

The Realist Talks

Agreed that the National Sense is too urgent and high,
That it magnifies beautiful Me and My beautiful Land,
And stimulates statesmen to argue, and lastly defy
The dull foreign Nations that palter and misunderstand.
Agreed that it leads us to war, and too often may woo it.
It ought to be ended, if any one knew how to do it.

Agreed that dull Poverty hampers the welfare of all,
That laziness clothes us with rags, and induces to crime,
That tyrants in tweed are afflictive as fleas at a ball,
That dirt and disease cry aloud for some chloride of lime.
Such ills should be ended. We manfully ought to go TO it,
Except for the fact that no one knows how we can do it.

We stand around helpless. The only one promising plan
Is to ask the Creator to fashion a new kind of man.

J. E. M.

•

Life in the United States is still pretty inscrutable to some Canadians. A Campden draft board rejected a professional strong man; Hackensack police released a fat woman because they couldn't get her into a cell; and Colonel McCormick let a day pass without maligning Britain.

•

BETTY GRABLE EXPECTS THE STORK.
—News Heading.

It's about time some one took her aside and explained a few things.

•

Heinrich Himmler, whose I.Q. is low even for a Nazi, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. Might call him Inside Dope!

•

Protest

I must wrap up my wiener in *bread!*
O Government, what have you done?
It wasn't the "dog" that went to my head
But the tender and mustardy bun.

J. E. M.

•

"The Dieppe lesson had been of enormous value, he said. From little scorns mighty oaks grow."—Toronto *Globe and Mail.*

Whaddya mean, little scorns? That was one of the biggest scorns the Canadian Government has undergone since Hong Kong.

•

Persons addressing mail to Toronto are requested to mark it "Toronto 4" or "Toronto 7" as the case may be. They will also help by not substituting "Hogtown".

•

In view of the rate at which the rulers of Germany's collaborators are disappearing, M. Laval must be getting a bit nervous.

•

Political parties used to subsidize newspapers to support them. The CCF record suggests that they ought to subsidize newspapers to oppose them.

•

Some of these people who believe in the thirty-hour week are liable to find themselves with a twenty-week year—of employment.

Glider "Freight Trains" Carry War Supplies

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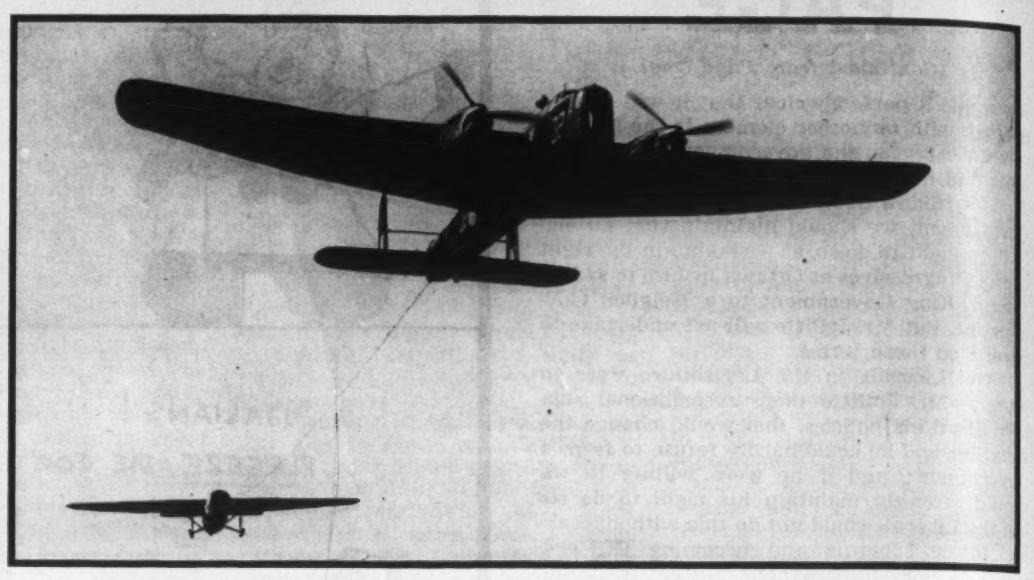

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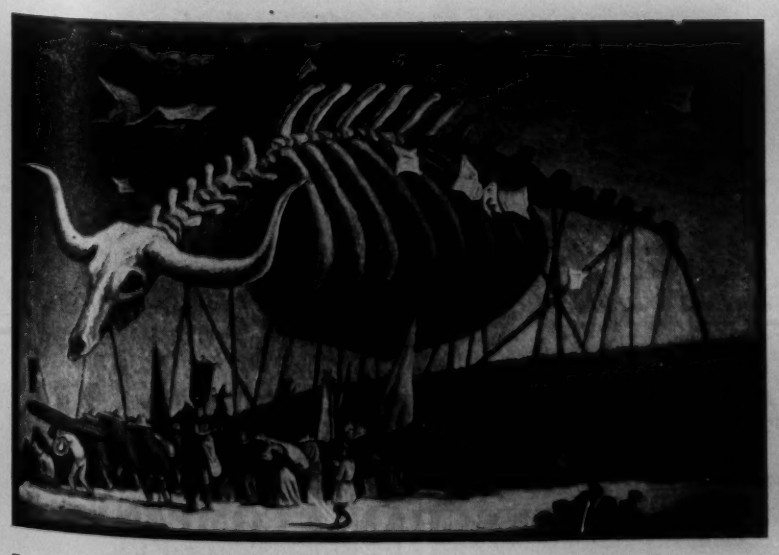

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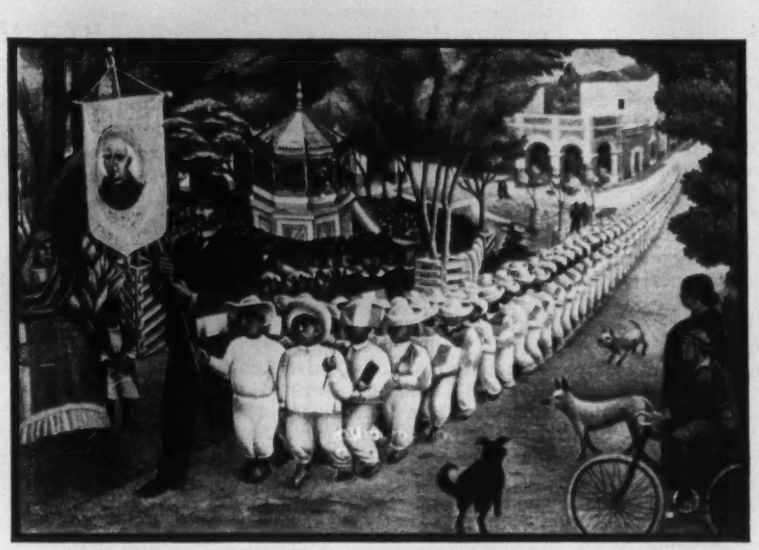

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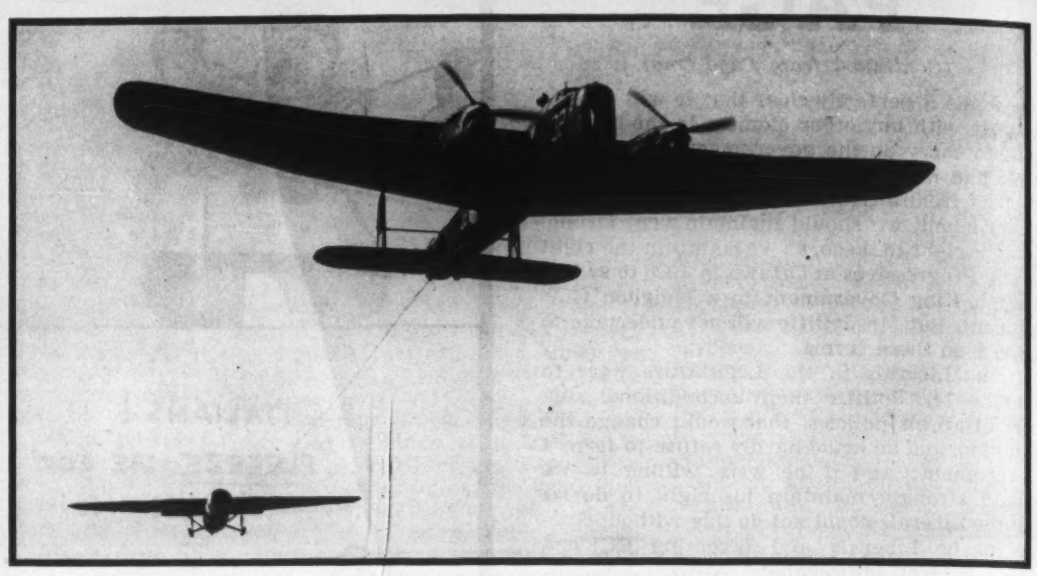

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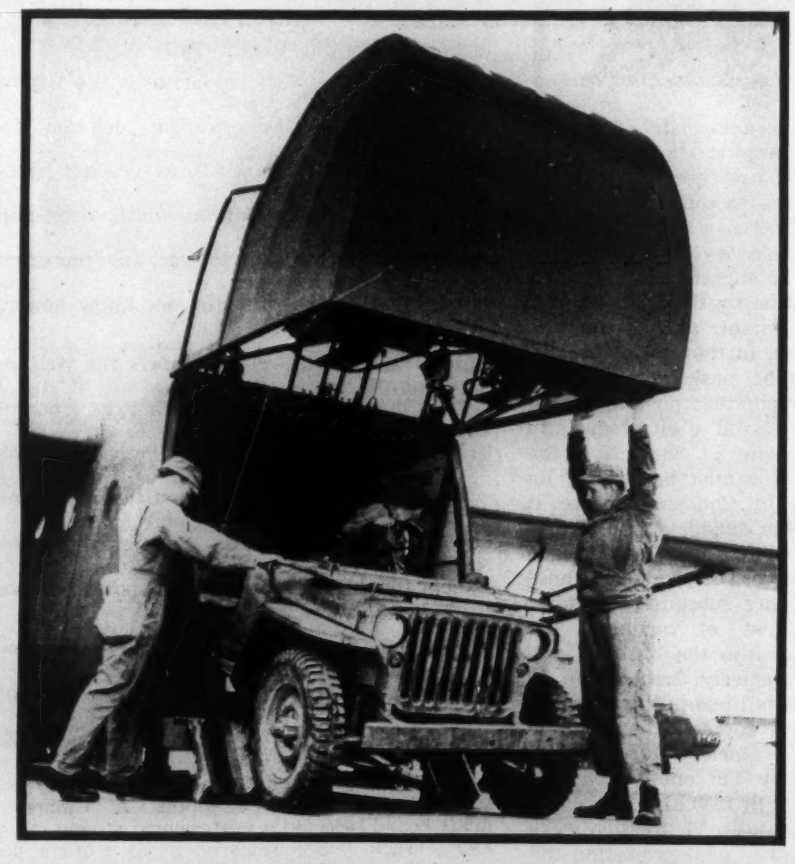

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Russia's Demands at the Peace Table

BY FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Russia, this writer believes, will be ready to support a "practical scheme for the enforcement of world peace". But it will be a Russia conscious of her military strength and her industrial organization, therefore a Russia that will be a match for any conferee at the Peace table. So far as territory is concerned she will seek nothing beyond the historic Czarist frontiers.

Francis X. Chauvin has a wide background of studies in international affairs. His articles have been appearing periodically in "Saturday Night" for several years.

NO SOONER had the Second Great War broken out than clear statements of war goals by belligerents were demanded on all sides. After the breakdown of France in 1940, this demand became more and more insistent, for the fear that the final settlement might not be more enduring than the Versailles Treaty was haunting the minds of statesmen, economists, intellectuals and newspaper editors.

As an echo to these feelings, hundreds of books and pamphlets were in circulation by the end of 1941, all bearing on this permanent question: What kind of settlement will emerge from this conflict? What will be the New Order of things? Will the world be really a Better World? They were, in a sense, answers to Anthony Eden's reflection, on September 11, 1939, when he said that "For some of us the challenge has come a *second* time in our generation. There must be no *second* mistake. Out of the welter of suffering to be endured, we must fashion a new world that is something better than the old bled white".

In this search for a "new order", the trend of thought and endeavor is to avoid a "second mistake". All the literature that has rolled off the printing press—and that is still rolling off — bears the mark of deep sincerity. The idealist who dreams of a Federal Union, the cynic who complains that war aims are deliberately vague, the Chauvinist who argues that nationality is absolute and has priority over the rights of other nations, the Communist who ascribes the lack of international co-operation to the delay in the implementation of international socialism, the imperialist who thinks only in terms of national safety, material wealth and control of trade, all these —and scores of other seers—have opened the vistas that lead to the serious issues which clamor to the heavens for a just and permanent solution, all have argued from premises of personal virtue and integrity, and all have put themselves to great trouble in the service of their fellows.

However, the outlook now is growing distinctly internationalist. This is due to several factors, chief of which are the announced American plan for an International Association of Nations, the need of bringing the neutrals to the side of the allies, and, especially, the Russian enigma. In the SATURDAY NIGHT issue of February 27, 1943, I was privileged to present, briefly, the Washington Plan for a Reorganized World, which involves certain limitations of national sovereignty, the representation of peoples as well as of governments, and an international force greater than any national force. In the present article, I should like to look at Russia—not the Russia in War, but the Russia in Peace.

Fighting for Russia

In all the discussions so far, the chief desiderata have been the prevention of future aggression and the smooth working of international relations. For this there must be set up a very tight machinery, because although the "international sense" will have become more widespread at the end of the war than was the case in 1918, there will still remain many European nations which will not have regained faith in the sanctity of free covenants and pledges. These nations, which have been plundered and devastated by Hitler and Mussolini, will not easily forget that the machinery which foundered completely when Manchuria was attacked by Japan did founder because it lacked a foundation of elementary *ethical* principles—principles clearly stated, and accepted by all parties concerned. The rocks for a successful international organization can no longer be "loyalty to a greater international society", but specifically the solidarity of mankind, that is, the fundamental sameness of human nature throughout all time and in all places. How will Russia fit in such an International Association?

All the United Nations stand in admiration before the heroism of the Russian Army. But Russia derives no consolation for her tremendous sacrifices in human lives—a loss estimated at more than 10,000,000—and physical property, from the praise showered upon her by her partners against Hitler. She is fighting not for John Bull or for Uncle Sam: she is fighting for Russia, for Russian territory and for the Russian theory. She is fighting because she was attacked by Hitler in June, 1941, and for no other reason.

No Political Promises

Russians care nothing for their lives, for their home, or for the sufferings of the civilian population. In the darkest days of their appalling defeats, the Russians never asked for an armistice. They destroyed everything on the approach of the enemy, crops, cities, bridges, factories, schools, collective farms; they died of hunger and exposure, but they did not solicit a parley with Hitler's generals. They love Russia so fervently that they would have destroyed her completely in order to save her. The spiritual wealth of a nation is not the stones of the past, it is the free lives of today and tomorrow!

When Russia was invaded, Stalin asked for assistance in food, drugs, war materials, armaments of all kinds, tanks, planes and trucks. He received it in such quantities as it

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was physically possible for Great Britain and the United States to carry to him. In return, the Soviet dictator promised nothing, except that the Russian armies would fight Germany to the death, indefinitely, if supplied with the means. He kept his word in respect of the courage and determination of the Red Army, but he did not go one step farther. He reserved complete freedom of action in Asia as well as in Europe, and adhered with a smile to the Atlantic Charter. When Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, the Russian leaders remained stoic and unperturbed, which suggests that if Germany is disposed of before Japan is crushed, Stalin will be at peace when Britain and the United States are still fighting in the Pacific. Similarly, when the Soviet-British 20-year treaty of June, 1943, was negotiated, Stalin persuaded the British to make no reference to Russian territorial claims in the pact, thus leaving the Russians free to incorporate all the territories they occupied in 1939 and 1940 into the Soviet Union, when the time comes.

This brings forth the question of Russia as a post-war victorious power. In 1918, Russia had no voice in the Versailles peace treaty. Things will be vastly different after this war. In the first place, Russia's influence in Asia will be greater than that of any power, since she will be able to easily consolidate her outposts in Manchuria and Korea, and since it will take considerable time to industrialize China—where the Russians have active friends in the Chinese Communists, now at peace with Chiang Kai-shek's government.

Since the outbreak of war in 1939, Russia has manoeuvered dexterously in Europe. First, she persuaded Hitler to attack France and England, thus giving her time to fortify herself along her Far East Front and to prepare at home for an eventual German invasion. Second, by refusing to pledge herself to support any Anglo-American scheme of world security she increased her political strength in all the overrun nations of Europe. Third, by announcing that she seeks no imperialistic expansion she is able to plead that the restoration of the Czarist frontiers is a legitimate and modest claim.

Probable Demands

With a consciousness of a military strength that surprised the world and even herself, and of an industrial ingenuity and organization hitherto unsuspected, what will be the attitude of Russia at the Peace Table? I surmise that she will insist upon the following demands:

1. Voice in any future decisions affecting the new Better World which the victorious nations may make;
2. Grant of a slice of Eastern Rumania and Bulgaria, so that she may dominate the Black Sea on three sides, thus giving her access to the Dardanelles and to the Suez Canal;
3. Placing of the Suez Canal under international control, in which she would have a voice;
4. Mandate in Manchukuo, thus protecting her Siberian outposts and preventing any future invasion of her Siberian back door by any power;
5. Domination of the Baltic Sea by the occupation of such territory as will be equivalent to a corridor southward through the little Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and that part of Germany which now projects into the Baltic Sea;
6. Corridor across the northernmost tip of Finland, thus pushing her frontier to Norway;
7. Support of the inevitable claim of China to national sovereignty, such sovereignty to be rendered complete by a mandate over Thailand and a corridor through Burma;
8. Complete destruction of Nazism and merciless punishment of Nazi leaders from the highest to the lowest;
9. Adequate compensation for losses sustained and such immediate assistance as will permit her to heal her wounds and restore her security.

What Russia wants more than anything else is peace. She wants to be left alone, free to map out the destiny of her 180,000,000 people representing 175 nationalities speaking as many languages. But if any country can be called *realistic*, it is Russia and its peoples, the Russians, about whom we seem to have learned little during the past twenty-five years, or since the biggest political fact of history was accomplished by Lenin and his associates, particularly Joseph Stalin, since Lenin's death in 1924.

We who call ourselves Christians certainly cannot accept the tenets of Russia's form of government, but we are apt to forget that Communism was perhaps the only system suited to the circumstances arising out of the "revolution" of 1917, and suitable to Russian temperament. Because of her Communism, Russia was ostracized for sixteen years prior to the war. Stalin has not forgotten that ostracism, and he will remember it when he sits at the Peace Conference with Litvinov, Kalinin, Molotov and Marshal Voroshilov at his side. He will not remember it with a view to pressing for the extension of Communism throughout the world, but he will remember it in the sense that Russians will not tolerate any interference with their imperium.

One hope appears to be definitely established, and it is that Russia will readily support a practical scheme for the enforcement of world peace.

• •

In Russia the German withdrawal is fast becoming a near-rout. But burning peasants' huts like these mark the trail of the Hun retreat. →

Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?

This question is being asked today everywhere in the world. No expert is needed to tell you the answer.

It must be a world as peaceful and neighbourly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. It must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.

How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.

In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.

Only a world peace that squares with the conscience of men of good-will can be just. Only a just peace can endure.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Confusion in Anti-Inflation War

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IF YOU should consider affairs in Italy to be confused, turn your attention for a moment to the central theatre of the war on the home front for a view of confusion worse confounded. Bridgeheads on enemy territory (inflation) captured at great cost, the gains counterbalanced by the advance of enemy forces in other sectors (labor relations). An obstacle to the forward march (Cohen) removed, only to pop up fighting in other places. Defence of the main key position (price control) relaxed, while the high command (the cabinet) wavers between high strategy and low expediency. Time lost and morale endangered while inflationist forces (labor extremists) carry on a war of nerves and organize for new attacks. Uncertainty.

The advantage from Cohen's removal from National War Labor Board is chiefly or only in that it permits the retention of McTague. Cohen is going to be more of a nuisance off the board than on it. And the most immediate occasion for satisfaction at McTague's retention is that he is a shade less troublesome than Cohen. It's McTague — McTague of high standing with government, public, industry and labor, and of a recognized will to clear the path of the war effort of bad labor relations obstacles and some vision as to how to do it—it's he and his plan of not unreasonable concessions to labor that are forcing an initial opening in the price control position and —though doubtless unintentionally— exposing it to more violent attack from other and less worthy quarters.

"Casablanca Plan"

Cohen, or any number of Cohens, could not have disturbed the price control position. McTague can, and is doing so—for the sake of better labor relations in the war effort based on what he apparently considers to be a moderately fair deal for labor. The government, having brought McTague here as the best qualified man in the country to take hold of one of the most dangerous jobs in the whole war effort, cannot in good face do other than give him the right of way to carry on to a point where it can be seen whether he will succeed or fail. Because of this, Donald Gordon and his price control system must make the best they can of the situation created by the McTague plan and feel lucky if they are not sacrificed more ruthlessly to less defensible ends.

It is only to link things together that the obvious fact need be mentioned that labor relations have grown worse instead of better with the progress of McTague's effort to improve them, but, like the Allies before this year, he has not been ready for his offensive. The proposals he has placed with the government are his Casablanca plan. Whether he can succeed must depend in the first instance on the soundness or otherwise of that plan.

Nothing he has done as head of the industrial court sitting in judgment on wage and other applications or in his conduct of the inquiry into labor relations and their causes can have provoked recent and current demonstrations on the part of the more aggressive labor elements. On the contrary, his course, capable of being interpreted as leaning excessively towards labor, should have had a conciliatory effect. Labor militants apparently chose this as a favorable time to bring pressure against the government and there wasn't anything anybody could do about that.

The Political Minds

Nor is it McTague's fault—although it may be something other than an accident—that his labor relations plan, involving revision of the wage ceiling to which the price ceiling structure must be adjusted, should come into the hands of the government just at the time when its politically-minded members should be looking about for an explanation of reverses in the recent by-elections and be more than willing to make the whole anti-inflation policy, which they never liked, the goat.

It is unfortunate that the necessity of adjusting price control policy to modifications in the wage ceiling should have come up at this stage in the political affairs of the administration. These politically - minded

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members of the cabinet would make these necessary adjustments the occasion for radically adjusting the whole control policy to what they believe to be the government's and the party's political requirements. There seems to be little doubt that ever since the McTague report reached the cabinet a substantial section of the ministers has been pressing strongly for a much broader and deeper easing of anti-inflation controls—amounting to a virtual abandonment of important positions strongly held by Ilsley and Gordon for nearly two years.

Some politics-conscious observers believe the anti-inflation policy and program to be in real immediate danger, that the ministerial saboteurs will have their way and that only enough of the control system will remain to camouflage the retreat. We do not think the logic of things supports this view. We think the government would have much more difficulty in justifying abandonment of a policy that has been tried and proved within reason even than in finding an excuse for rejecting the McTague report were it disposed to do so. The McTague report may be pushing the Bank of Canada authorities a short step backwards but the government cannot ignore them entirely and it will not be with their consent that the fight against inflation is abandoned. Nor can the wishes of powerful interests which regard defence against inflation as vital be ignored.

Other Elements

And even politically there are other elements to be considered besides the few voters who showed displeasure with the government in the by-elections. There is, for instance, the business community which has grumbled a bit about controls but which is solidly converted to anti-inflation and would be angry if it were betrayed. Besides, Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Gordon have to be considered. They are capable, we imagine, of creating enough of a rumpus to balance the persuasions of vote-counting ministers.

We adhere to the view that the McTague report will be adopted and that the price ceiling structure will be adjusted sufficiently to accommodate it and no more. It is probably over difficult questions involved in these matters that the cabinet has been sweating for the last two or three weeks rather than over any serious issue about giving in to ministers' demands for scrapping of controls.

Perhaps much of this "crisis" could have been avoided if the government had been ready to receive and publish the Labor Board's report earlier, or at any rate to encourage the board to expedite its completion. It is known that the government didn't want the report while parliament was in session, and after that there was the Quebec conference, the Roosevelt visit and the major war developments involving Canadian forces. And the report came along just when ministers were resentful of controls as a supposed cause of the by-election losses.

Chairman McTague's ruling which again breaks the wage ceiling in favor of skilled workers in the basic steel industry is important but it was not unexpected. It is less interesting, we think, than a decision he has given in quite a different kind of case about which there has been little if any publicity. This decision overrules a finding of the Nova Scotia Regional Labor Board and allows an application from one of the chartered banks to have its junior managers in Nova Scotia within the salary range of $2,000 to $3,000 classified under the Wartime Wages Control Order as being not above the rank of foreman and therefore entitled to the cost-of-living bonus. It is not clear from the statement we have before us whether the application was by the bank or by the junior managers and at the time of writing there is no means of checking, but it appears to have been by the former.

In any case the significant thing is the sad departure that is involved from the good old days. Banking even in its most lowly positions used to be regarded as something apart from the vulgar pursuits of ordinary business and industry. Salaries were low—almost unbelievably low—but the elect youth who could "enter a bank" had the compensation of undisputed social standing and a secure future. Announcement of the decision sends our memory back to a time in our 'teens when twice we applied for a position on the first step of the banking career ladder, twice were accepted, and twice failed to muster the courage to accept the job at $150 a year and to face the prospect of regulated promotions and increases through the years until, subject to good behavior, we might hope to attain to the distinguished position of a small town manager. With these memories it is somewhat shocking to think of bank managers, even junior managers, being classified as not above the rank of foreman. What is the war doing to our social system, to say nothing of our economic system?

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Jews Plan a New Colony in Australia

BY D. P. O'HEARN

The first concrete step that has been taken towards settlement of the refugee problem is a project in Australia which would gain permission for Jewish refugees from Europe to settle in the undeveloped northern territory of the Commonwealth. Official sanction hasn't been given yet but strong public opinion is in favor of the proposal.

A model settlement plan has been drawn up by the originators of the scheme which may be a guide to immigration plans after the war, particularly to us in Canada.

IN THE past few years behind the scenes of war an extremely interesting development in immigration has been under way in Australia. Plans have been taking shape to colonize a large territory in Northern Australia with Jewish refugees from Europe. The scheme has won a surprising amount of public support, so much so that although it yet has to be considered by the Australian government the indications are that it will be given ready approval.

The project is notable as the first practical step that has been taken towards solution of the refugee problem, but it has even more significance to the world at large as a development in colonization that well may be the fore-runner of similar movements after the war.

Briefly, the history of the plan started a few years ago in London with the founding by a group of Jewish leaders and other prominent men of the Freeland-League, an organization to promote Jewish immigration. The aim of the League was to relieve the refugee problem by fostering Jewish settlement within the British Empire, and it selected Australia as its first field of operations, primarily because the country had large undeveloped areas and needed immigration, and secondly because its people were mainly of one racial strain.

A committee of the League has been in Australia since before the war, working on a definite plan. It has selected and surveyed a suitable area of about seven million acres in the comparatively unsettled Kimberley territory, has carefully presented its intentions to public opinion, and finally has drawn up a proposal which it has forwarded for consideration to the Australian government. Before this proposal was presented it was passed on and publicly approved by a very wide field of public opinion, including the Western Australia government, which is the local government concerned, most branches of labor, church organizations and authorities including the Anglican Synod, and business organizations including the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

Settlement Policy

The proposal, which is the fruit of ten years' work and study by the Freeland-League, with consideration of all the elements of immigration, including, most particularly, the human, is summed up in four points.

1. All settlers under the proposed plan would not become a political island but would, in due course, become Australian citizens and be welded into the political structure of the Commonwealth.

2. Control of local government would be entrusted to the settlers, and there would be complete religious and spiritual liberty.

3. The Freeland-League would provide all the capital required, would be responsible in co-operation with representatives of the Australian Government for selecting the settlers, and would be responsible for developing the settlement in such a way that there would be no incentive to leave the area.

4. The settlement would be scientifically planned on a co-operative basis, so that it would become self-supporting at the earliest possible moment.

The notable part of this proposal is that it makes every effort to establish the immigrants as soon as possible, and yet keep them apart from the established life of the country. The plan also ensures that education, and kindred services so far as possible, will be administered under the established Australian system.

Again, as can readily be seen, the proposal supplies an answer to most of the usual objections to immigration.

Anti-semitic blocs are replied to with the explanation that the colony will be compact within itself, and that there will not be the infiltration into existing communities and business that accompanies ordinary spasmodic immigration. At the same time for those who fear the setting-up of a political island within the Commonwealth there is, in addition to the provision that the colonists will be citizens owing their allegiance to Australia, the answer that the colony itself will be open to Australians.

To those who object on economic grounds it is pointed out that the colony, as early as possible and so far as possible, will be self-supporting, and that in the interval all expenses will be borne by the Freeland-League. The plan of the League is to finance the colony by an incorporated company which would be backed by Jewish institutions and whatever private capital might wish to invest in the project.

These points, along with the prospect of the benefits which would come to the country at large from development of the northern territory, and the added inducement in the wealth of scientists, doctors, students and men of letters that would be included among the settlers, have been enough to sway Australian public opinion. The proposal it is expected will come up for consideration in the early future by the Australian government, and the Curtin victory in the recent elections is looked on as the last factor needed for its success. Labor has been the strongest backer of the plan.

In the light of probable events to come it would seem that the plan is one which we in Canada may well watch closely.

Our Immigration Plans

At the moment we are living an immigration dream which sees thousands of new citizens pouring into Canada from the British Isles after the war. On the facts this would seem to be wishful thinking based on the growing recognition of our eventual need of immigration. The best information says that the war has done nothing to change the Britons' fondness for their tight little isles, and that rather our major source of immigration will be the millions of refugees, predominantly Jewish, who will want to flee Europe and its horrible memories once the war is over.

Again, after the war we may expect a certain amount of pressure from outside sources on our immigration bars. During the last ten years while refugees have been roaming the world in hundreds of thousands we have been content to do as the rest of the world and sit on our conscience, peeking at the other fellow for a solution to the problem. But humanity, having taken a bit of a beating itself in recent days, may be expected to have a more active conscience when the war is over.

The situation has the prospect of being one of our most controversial post-war problems. And particularly once the principle of more liberal immigration is settled, or settled for us, a most bitter controversy can be seen on the policy to be adopted in absorbing the new blood. In deciding this issue the Australian plan should be a handy reference.

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Vital Alpine Passes Held by Swiss

BY WILSON POPHAM

If Switzerland had the strength to follow Sweden's example and bar its railways and thoroughfares to German transport the Nazis would be in difficulties. Except for the Brenner and Arlberg passes from Germany and the Mount Cenis in remote southern France, the routes into Italy pass through the Swiss Alps, and the Swiss routes are the choicest of all. The Allies are wondering if Switzerland, with a total population of only five million people will make this brave step and bar the way.

RECENTLY the Swedish Government bowed to pressure of popular opinion and decided in future to stop the use of the Baltic ferries and the state railways by the Germans for purposes of war transport. It was a bold gesture which has, perhaps, not received the widespread attention it surely deserves.

That it will hamper the German war effort so far as Norway is concerned there is no doubt. But far to the south there is another neutral country which is not in so happy a position—Switzerland. If the little Swiss Confederation with its meagre population of only about 5,000,000 could stand up against Germany in the same way it would make all the difference to the Allies' occupation of Northern Italy.

If Switzerland could close the great Alpine passes against the German war machine, then the Nazis would be hard put to it to get their heavy materials, especially coal and oil, to the south. The great Alpine barrier stands in the way, eternally separating the north and south, and playing the same significant part in the story of Europe as it has done for thousands of years.

And it so happens that in modern times the best crossings of the mountain barrier are in Swiss territory. In France there is the Mont Cenis in the far south. But its use involves the long and roundabout journey through France down to Modane and on to Turin.

In the West there are the two considerable rail and road passes of the Brenner and the Arlberg. No need to be reminded about the Brenner, that one time happy hunting ground of Hitler and Mussolini. It has been an important pass since Roman times, and the only direct link between the new Germany and Italy. The Arlberg is a pass of secondary importance, and, by means of a long tunnel, connects the Alps up with the Tyrol and Salzburg.

But none of these passes compares with the great routes which, by road and tunnel, link up Switzerland with the south.

Three Main Passes

The most spectacular of all is the Great St. Bernard, rendered immortal by the hazardous crossings of the armies of Napoleon and Hannibal. It has also obtained much notice by reason of the special breed of St. Bernard dogs which used to rescue lost travellers in olden times, but which are now kept chiefly for sentimental reasons. This pass reaches a very great height, and is snowbound in winter. But, at other times, it has a good, if difficult road, and is much used by motor traffic.

The next is the St. Gotthard, a pass which was only discovered as late as the thirteenth century, and which appears to have been unknown to the ubiquitous Romans. At the time of the Hapsburg domination it played a great part in the strategy of the day. The coming of the railway transformed it into one of the main arteries of the Continent. Here, in the last century, the vast tunnel was built by the engineer Favre. It is a triumph of engineering skill, and was more difficult in its accomplishment than any of the other tunnels. It penetrates the sides of the mountain almost directly, and proceeds for ten miles, literally connecting two worlds.

You come out at the far end in the garden of the Ticino, the Italian speaking canton. A quarter of an hour before your train was driving desperately past crag and boulder of fantastic and foreboding size. There is also a road which crosses the mountain above the tunnel which is negotiable for the greater part of the year.

The Simplon is the other big tunnel pass. It is carved through the high mountain barrier at the end of the Rhone valley in some of the most picturesque and wild country in the whole land. The starting point is the ancient town of Brigue, which travellers will remember for the quaint old Stockalper Chateau, that combination of palace, fortress, barracks and merchandise storehouse.

It then strikes sheer into the cliffs and emerges in Italy at the huge marshalling yard of Domodossola, one of the most dreary spots in all the Continent. The Simplon is the most convenient of all the passes, for it debouches into the country up above Milan and the valley of the Po which is likely to be of such vast importance in the future.

There are many little road and track passes leading down from the mountains, but there is an important road at the Maloja, just south of the Engadine, and the place of resorts of which St. Moritz is the chief. This is a fine road in the summer season, and can also be used in winter. It descends sharply down to Chiavenna, a drop of 4,000 feet, and then goes on to the lake of Como. We are going to hear a great deal about these passes in the next few weeks.

Canadian troops enjoyed only a short rest before going on to new campaigns in Italy. But in the interval these tank men found relaxation in playing this captured piano accordion.

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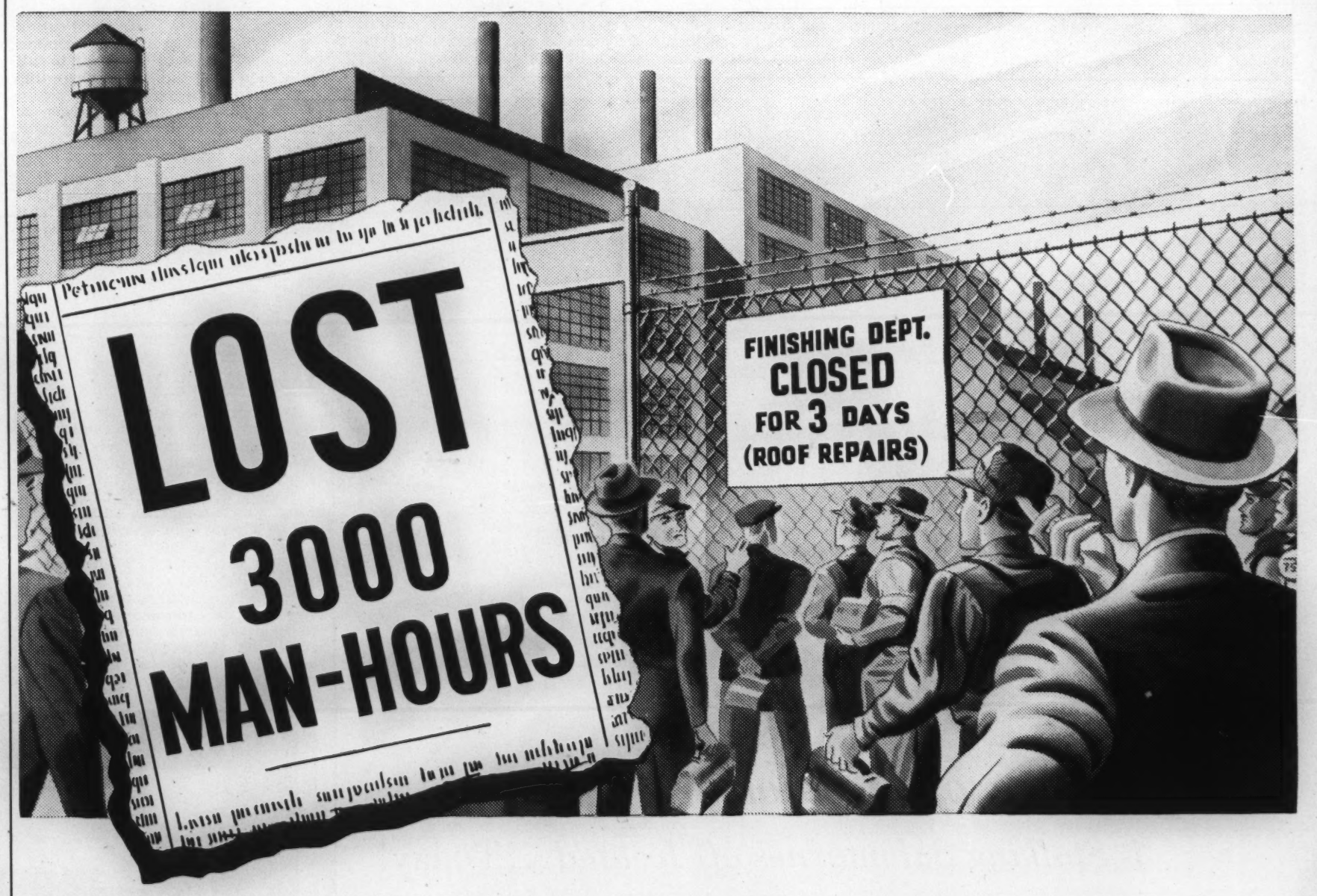

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THE HITLER WAR

Consequences Of The Italian Capitulation

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF EVER the true story of the journeying of the Italian emissaries to and from that hotbed of international espionage, Lisbon, and the attempts of the German secret service to waylay them and secure the terms and date of surrender is told, it should make fascinating reading. One Italian general was, in fact, missing so long on his return journey to Rome that it was feared he had been so waylaid, and another was sent to do the whole job over again.

But the affair was eventually arranged, and carried out with all the success which could have been hoped for. Badoglio could not, of course, secure the one condition which he sought above all others: our undertaking not to use Italy as a base for further war operations. His original plan, with which the Germans seem to have agreed, was to obtain such a promise from us, coupled with a German promise to withdraw from the country and send Italian workers in Germany and troops in the Balkans back home. In this case we were merely to send armistice commissions into Italy, similar to those which the Axis sent into French North Africa and Syria in 1940, to superintend Italian demobilization.

When his bargaining power completely evaporated as the weeks wore on, and he was face to face with our invasion of the mainland, Badoglio took a different tack, entering into what amounted to a conspiracy with us and against his ally, which didn't secure Italy from becoming a battleground, but held out hope of ameliorating her treatment at the peace table. At least one Italian aim it did achieve definitely, the salvation of the fleet. That is, all but the one new battleship *Roma*, on which the Luftwaffe concentrated to prove what it had failed to prove throughout the war against the British Navy: that it *could* sink battleships.

The Ideal Coup

Ideally, the Badoglio coup should have been able to turn over Italy in one piece to us. Italian forces appear to have turned against the Germans all over the country. But it is incredible that Badoglio really believed he could overpower the German forces and expel them from the country, holding all strategic points for us. The weakness of his position was that while he was making his plans, the Germans, though they may not have had exact knowledge of them, clearly suspected what was going on, and made their own plans, backed by much greater power and efficiency.

Here we see the curious situation which existed inside Italy. The Germans did not hold command over the Italian forces, nor did they control the main Italian cities, such as Rome, Milan and Turin, or the main Italian bases such as Genoa, Spezia, Taranto, Pola and Trieste. Neither did the Italian High Command have control over German movements within its territory.

The Germans could freely bring in reinforcements and dispose them where they wished, from the Brenner to the toe. That was the fatal weakness to Badoglio's plan, he couldn't seal off the entry of further German forces while he completed his plans to overpower or defy those which were already there.

In the event, the Italians got their navy away, and put up a show of resistance to the Germans almost everywhere, trying to hold their main defence points and bases, as required in the armistice. The unanimity with which they turned on their former allies was significant, if futile. They lacked the spirit, the leadership and—as Badoglio has admitted—the equipment and supplies for a real fight. And the best and most experienced Italian divisions had been lost in Africa.

It was all over in two or three days. Ready and efficient, the Germans proceeded methodically to take over control, first of the main junction points along the rail line from the Brenner to their army in the Naples area, and the main lateral line from Trieste to Genoa; and then of the big cities. Our appeal to the Italian transport workers, coupled with their own revolutionary attitude, does appear however to have created considerable difficulty for the Germans, who have been forced to bring in railway men from the Reich, where they can by no means be spared.

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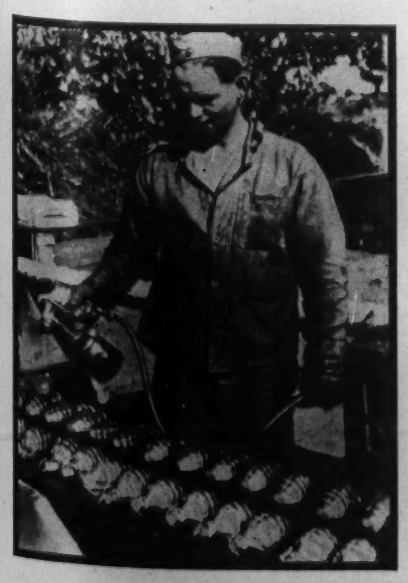

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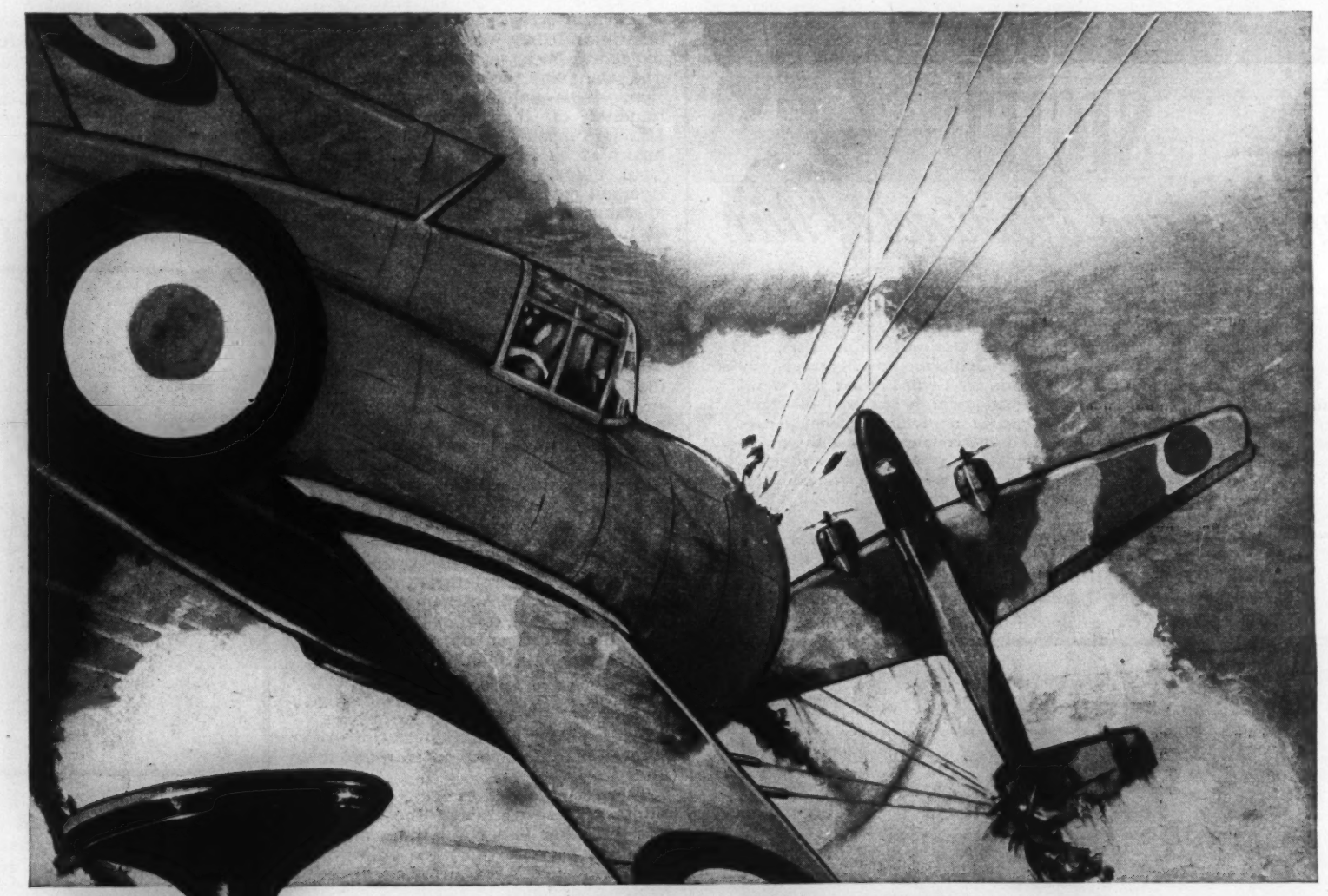

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THE HITLER WAR

Consequences Of The Italian Capitulation

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF EVER the true story of the journeying of the Italian emissaries to and from that hotbed of international espionage, Lisbon, and the attempts of the German secret service to waylay them and secure the terms and date of surrender is told, it should make fascinating reading. One Italian general was, in fact, missing so long on his return journey to Rome that it was feared he had been so waylaid, and another was sent to do the whole job over again.

But the affair was eventually arranged, and carried out with all the success which could have been hoped for. Badoglio could not, of course, secure the one condition which he sought above all others: our undertaking not to use Italy as a base for further war operations. His original plan, with which the Germans seem to have agreed, was to obtain such a promise from us, coupled with a German promise to withdraw from the country and send Italian workers in Germany and troops in the Balkans back home. In this case we were merely to send armistice commissions into Italy, similar to those which the Axis sent into French North Africa and Syria in 1940, to superintend Italian demobilization.

When his bargaining power completely evaporated as the weeks wore on, and he was face to face with our invasion of the mainland, Badoglio took a different tack, entering into what amounted to a conspiracy with us and against his ally, which didn't secure Italy from becoming a battleground, but held out hope of ameliorating her treatment at the peace table. At least one Italian aim it did achieve definitely, the salvation of the fleet. That is, all but the one new battleship *Roma*, on which the Luftwaffe concentrated to prove what it had failed to prove throughout the war against the British Navy: that it *could* sink battleships.

The Ideal Coup

Ideally, the Badoglio coup should have been able to turn over Italy in one piece to us. Italian forces appear to have turned against the Germans all over the country. But it is incredible that Badoglio really believed he could overpower the German forces and expel them from the country, holding all strategic points for us. The weakness of his position was that while he was making his plans, the Germans, though they may not have had exact knowledge of them, clearly suspected what was going on, and made their own plans, backed by much greater power and efficiency.

Here we see the curious situation which existed inside Italy. The Germans did not hold command over the Italian forces, nor did they control the main Italian cities, such as Rome, Milan and Turin, or the main Italian bases such as Genoa, Spezia, Taranto, Pola and Trieste. Neither did the Italian High Command have control over German movements within its territory.

The Germans could freely bring in reinforcements and dispose them where they wished, from the Brenner to the toe. That was the fatal weakness to Badoglio's plan, he couldn't seal off the entry of further German forces while he completed his plans to overpower or defy those which were already there.

In the event, the Italians got their navy away, and put up a show of resistance to the Germans almost everywhere, trying to hold their main defence points and bases, as required in the armistice. The unanimity with which they turned on their former allies was significant, if futile. They lacked the spirit, the leadership and—as Badoglio has admitted—the equipment and supplies for a real fight. And the best and most experienced Italian divisions had been lost in Africa.

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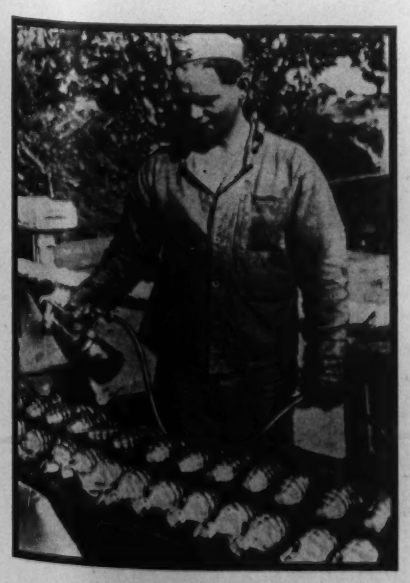

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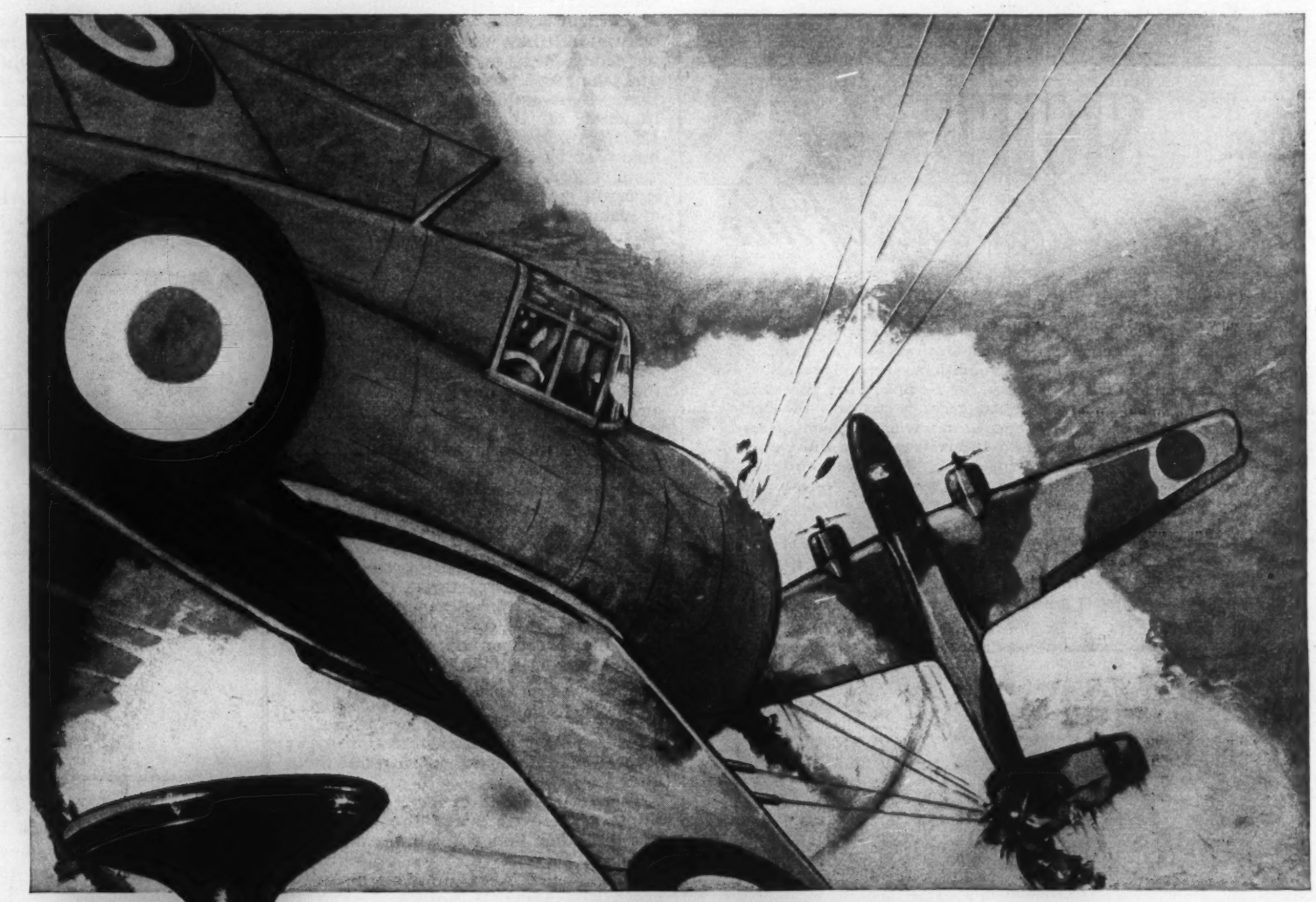

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Saints and Heroes of the New Party

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE newspapers did not do a very good job on the Labor-Progressive party's convention. It was a much more important affair than they indicated. There were several things about it that need attention.

The chief decoration of the room in which it was held was a pair of portraits. That one of them was a portrait of the grandfather of Prime Minister Mackenzie King was purely accidental; that was not the reason why it was hung. They were the portraits of the two leaders of the 1837 Rebellions, in Upper and Lower Canada respectively—William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Joseph Papineau;—and they were hung in order to establish a respectable, historic and Canadian precedent for rebellion. It is unlikely that one in a hundred of the members of the Labor-Progressive party had ever heard of either Mackenzie or Papineau before Mr. Stanley Brehaut Ryerson conceived the brilliant idea of using them as the patron saints of militant Communism in Canada, and attached their names to the Battalion which went forth from Canada and fought with notable distinction against the Fascist enemy in Spain. The Rebellions which they led had nothing in common with the campaigns of Trotsky and Lenin; they were much more like the Kerensky movement in that they were intended to overthrow a regime of a compact body of court families and bureaucrats in favor of a regime of widely enfranchised democracy. The two leaders would have been appalled if anybody had told them that they would in years to come be proclaimed as forerunners of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, if indeed they could have been made to understand what the Proletariat was. But here they were, on the walls of the convention hall, looking down on a gathering of people who wanted them as justification for a possible attempt to alter the constitutional structure of the Canadian nation by force,—as they had attempted to alter it.

These were, then, the patron saints. There were also the heroes. For the other important thing about this new party is the atmosphere of heroism which it is diffusing about itself—and which is far from being wholly synthetic. (The government, the financiers, and the people of Canada have contributed beyond all measure to the establishment of this aura, the placing of these halos around the heads of the men and women who have suffered for their adhesion to the Communist cause in this Dominion.)

IN THE Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion many young Canadians died for their belief in the cause of the Socialist Government of Spain—a cause which we now know to have been at least a great deal better than that of the Fascist enemies of that Government who with the aid of Hitler and Mussolini succeeded in killing these young Canadians and defeating the cause which they sought to sustain. It is true that they sought to sustain it only because Russia also sought to sustain it; but that means only that they died for the upholding of an idea about the proper structure of human society in this advanced scientific age, and people who are willing to die for the upholding of such an idea can without much difficulty be built up into heroes. The Labor-Progressive party is doing an excellent job on building them up.

To these are being added quite a few members of the Communist party of Canada (the old name of the Labor-Progressive party) who have died in combat against the Fascist enemy in the present world war since Russia ceased to be an ally of that enemy. There is here a delicate line of distinction; if a Canadian soldier was killed by an Italian or a German on or before the 21st of June 1941 he cannot be a Labor-Progressive hero, for he died in a capitalist war to which all Communists were absolutely opposed; but if he was killed on or after the 22nd of June 1941 he automatically becomes a Labor-Progressive hero if he ever had anything to do with left-wing politics. Thus there was tremendous acclaim at the convention for the name of Hughie Anderson, a brilliant and lovable young Communist leader of Hamilton who was killed in the invasion of Sicily, and who left a widow who is also devoted to the party cause.

BUT the tendency to hero-worship extends also to veteran left-wing workers who have not fought in the battle-line but only in the political and industrial arenas. All the veterans of the Communist party are glorified in a way in which nobody would ever dream of glorifying the veterans of any of the older parties. The glorification extends even to a few very distinguished and popular labor men who have not, I fancy, ever been on the inside of the party councils, such as Arthur Mould of London, Ont., who was probably the only high officer of a Trades and Labor Council participating in the convention, a fact which may have had as much to do with the reverence accorded to him as his white hairs and dignified oratory.

But the supreme hero — among those still living—is of course the man whom successive Canadian Governments have done all that they could to qualify for that rank. The convention was not a one-man show by any means, but it was most cleverly stage-managed to be a one-star show. There were many clever and brilliant and popular people in the cast, but they all took up their positions so that the limelight could at the psychological moment fall full upon the one performer whose name on the bills must determine the success or failure of the production. In the not ineffective language of R. S. Gordon, who wrote up the performance for the *Canadian Tribune*,

Pack mules are playing a big part in the Allied advance through Southern Italy, just as they did in the mountainous regions of Sicily, which defied even the best of mechanized equipment. Here a loaded convoy passes through an Italian town, bearing supplies to the fighting front.

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organ of the new party (and required reading for those who want to know what is going on on the Left):

"THE man whose name none of the worst enemies of labor have been able to tarnish in 25 years, stood up, engulfed in a happy, joyous tumult. He had entered the fight for the common people when it brought hunger, privation, police batons and jail cells. He had been ridiculed, hounded, thrown into Kingston Penitentiary with his seven comrades. He had been forced into exile, the grim life of the underground.

"Yet the things to which he had devoted his life were now drawing ever greater masses of people and this was his vindication—here, on the shining faces of those who were designating him first national leader of the Labor-Progressive Party with the faith and affection that only those who serve the common people can evoke or merit."

That man is Tim Buck. He had just been described, by Leslie Morris, editor of the *Canadian Tribune*, as "a fighter who has been tested in the fire of battle, in struggle against the enemies of the people", as one who never wavered "even in long, lonely years of imprisonment, exile and underground life." He had been compared with Robespierre, "a great man who founded a Republic,"—and chief orator of the Committee of Public Safety which imposed the Terror of 1793. It is interesting that he was *not* described as resembling Lenin or Stalin (nor of course Trotsky), and the reason is to be found in the fact that the new party is not accentuating its Moscow associations.

MR. BUCK'S speech, an extremely able one, was devoted largely to an attack upon the demand that the industrial plants owned by the government during the war be either dismantled or turned over to private ownership at its end, and that government policies aimed against unemployment be limited to "public works to provide employment only in emergencies"—the "Compensatory Budget" system or improved capitalism, or as Mr. Buck called it, the "compensated economy." This he claimed was intended to "reduce the productive capacity of Canadian industry so as to maintain higher prices for the monopolies, to ensure mass unemployment so that wages can be forced down." Only a united working-class would be able to prevent the carrying out of this policy; the new party would "seek to establish the closest possible relations with the socialist-minded masses who are members or supporters of the CCF", but "Our aim is one united political party of the working-class in Canada." He admitted that the main channel through which the left-wing movement finds expression in electoral action is the CCF; and unsympathetic hearers, had there been any present, could hardly have avoided asking why, in that event, it was necessary and advisable to form a new party. I have read the speech with great care, and I cannot find an answer to that question. Mr. Buck said that in spite of this electoral predominance of the CCF "our party has a well-defined role to play;" but all that he said about that role was a reference to the "proud traditions" of the party "in helping to build labor and farm organizations, in helping to develop independent working-class political action, in the struggle for labor unity, for farmer-labor unity, for cooperation with the CCF." None of these things seem to require a separate political party; they call for nothing more than a sort of "ginger wing" within the CCF itself. And the truth is, of course, that the one thing which keeps the Labor-Progressive (ex-Communist) party out of the CCF—until it can dominate the CCF—is its desire to reserve the right of recourse to revolutionary action—to the traditions of Mackenzie and Papineau, of Robespierre, of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

The CCF, even if it attained power, would, I imagine, tolerate the existence of an Opposition. The Labor-Progressive party in the same circumstances would never do so. It is perhaps fortunate that it is not likely to attain it in this generation, for otherwise I should have to wonder who, among the ardent and adoring disciples who surrounded Tim Buck on August 21 would be following in the footsteps of Trotsky into exile five years later.

La Patrona, by David Alfaro Siqueiros

• •

Mexican Art

(*Continued from Page* 5)

Some of the ingredients will be familiar. Those who know the tortured asceticism of El Greco or the savage satire of Goya will here recognize echoes and overtones. There are Luini cherubim against the Mexican landscape, huge monolithic women from Picasso's Greek period, the nostalgic streets of the early Chirico and the ectoplasmic blobs of Miro. But everything is filtered through the agelessness of the Aztec tradition; over everything beats the hot dry sun of Mexico; and somewhere in the background of almost every painting lurks the spirit of the peon, quietly meditating as eternity slips by.

The Mexican painters do not hold their subject at arm's length; they embrace it with fervor. And because of their warm feeling for humanity (there are no landscapes *pur* in the exhibition; in fact the classification seems beside the point) they treat directly and literally of subjects which we are apt to avoid or overlay with symbolism and abstract terms: the flowers round a decaying corpse; the pangs of childbirth (a sort of visual counterpart to "Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripp'd") and the ecstasy of conception. They paint a Mexico full of blood, tears, toil, sweat and savage beauty. It may not be all of Mexico, but it is a rendering which, because of its assurance and vividness, carries complete conviction.

Because the Mexicans, in their national awakening, have complete faith and self assurance, you note certain other facts which point to the start of a truly great creative period. The paintings are simple; they need no explanations or catalogue notes. Yet their simplicity is that of the spirit, not of the narrative approach. There is also a fine blend of technical mastery with emotional approach, so that you are aware of no virtuosity until you examine the works very closely. Finally, while each painter has his individuality, there is a strong feeling of corporate activity, such as may be noted in the building of a mediaeval cathedral. One feels that there is little time in Mexico today for purely personal aesthetic navel-gazing, and that the painter truly realizes his individuality as part of a group movement.

I believe that in its impact on Canadians, this exhibition will have a similar effect to that of the 1913 Armory Show on Americans. We must hope that Canadian painters, if they are impressed by this revolutionary movement, will have the strength to assimilate it to their own native art as successfully as the Mexicans assimilated the art of Europe. It will not be easy.

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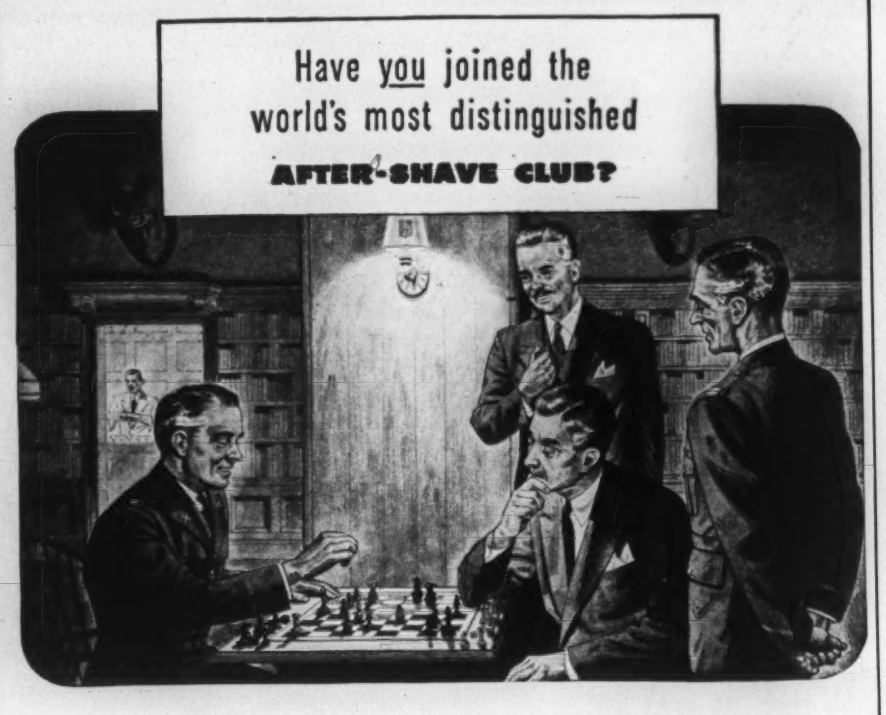

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THE LONDON LETTER

Britain Planning Better Post-War Education

BY P. O'D.

INTEREST in the Government's new plan for education after the war continues to be both keen and general. There is a good deal of talking about it and a good deal of writing. Among the talkers Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, made an important contribution to the discussion in a speech at Liverpool the other day. He has a most valuable knack of getting at the essentials of the problems he tackles. Not that he is always right — but, then, who is?

As Mr. Morrison sees it, the great thing to aim at is a common primary education for all, somewhat on the lines of the public-school systems of Canada and the United States. He wants to send, not more poor boys to the rich men's schools, but more rich boys to the poor men's schools, and to make these schools good enough for anyone, whether the sons of policemen or plutocrats. In his view, there could be no greater single step towards the genuine democratization of society in this country.

There is a lot to be said for Mr. Morrison's opinion, and also, no doubt, quite a lot to be said on the other side. Defenders of English "public" schools—in the narrow and quite unpublic sense—may be trusted to say it. They may safely be left to fight their own battle. But there can surely be nothing but agreement with Mr. Morrison's earnest and eloquent plea for the general raising of the professional and social status of teachers.

If the Government's new policy for education is to be carried out, many thousand more teachers will be needed—as many as 70,000, it is estimated. Getting them and training them will be an immense task. If, in addition, they are to fulfil Mr. Morrison's hopes for them, and prove to be "men and women of independent minds, conscious of the essential importance of their work", there must also be a keener consciousness of this importance on the part of the general public.

Raise Teacher's Status

It is not too much to say that the average man in this country regards a school-teacher—almost any school-teacher—with a sort of humorous condescension. The condescension may be absurd, and generally is, but it is none the less real for that.

So long as this attitude persists, it will be difficult to get the right sort of young men and women to enter the profession in anything like the numbers required. Nor will they be as effective as they should, if they do enter it. Teachers must have the respect of the public, if they are to have the respect of their pupils.

Mr. Morrison, like the practical man he is, has practical suggestions to make. Teachers, he says, should be given greater opportunities to play an active part in the public life of their communities—by becoming members of the local Bench, for instance, and similar public bodies. This would add to their dignity and usefulness. It would be a form of public recognition, which would be good for them and for their work, so long as these public duties do not encroach on it.

Naturally the chief business of teachers will always be to teach. In this connection there is a story, which has been told more than once, but which is worth retelling here. Some sixty or more years ago a master in an English "prep" school gazed in despair at his unruly class and said, "What in the world am I to do with you boys?"

Thereupon a round-faced little fellow held up his hand. "Please, sir," he said, "teach us." Only he said "Pleath, thir—", for he had a bit of a lisp.

One can easily imagine the earnestness on that cherubic mug, and possibly the suspicion of a mischievous grin that went with it. For that fat little boy, who displayed such precocious insight and directness, has since become a very famous man. He is still fat and still decidedly cherubic of countenance. He still has the grin and at times distinct traces of that early lisp. Outwardly he hasn't changed such a lot, in spite of the intervening years.

There should be no difficulty in recognizing a picture of him at the age of eight or so, though in those days he wasn't usually photographed with a cigar in his hand or mouth. As you have already guessed, the name of that remarkably shrewd and masterful little boy was Winston Churchill. Even then he recognized the thing that should be done—and had no hesitation in saying so. "Teach us!" It was the perfect answer.

Greatest Book on Arabia

Arabia is a country that inspires good descriptive writing. Lawrence, St. John Philby, Freya Stark, to name only three, have made the reader understand the fascination of that grim and mysterious and beautiful land; and there have been numerous others. Arabia is a subject about which it seems almost impossible to be dull. But the greatest of all writers on Arabia is Charles Doughty, whose "Arabia Deserta" is one of the chief literary masterpieces of the Victorian Age—though Victorians were only very dimly aware of it.

Doughty, who was born just a hundred years ago, and whose centenary is attracting an amount of attention that would probably have surprised that grave and patriarchal old man, went to Arabia as a young man, and spent two years travelling about there in constant hardship and peril. His path would have been made much smoother and certainly much safer if he had consented to become a Moslem, as other travellers have not hesitated to do—not entirely per-

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haps from motives of expediency. But Doughty was a devout Christian, a "Nasrani" as the Arabs put it, and he had to bear the consequences.

Even his strong constitution finally broke under the strain, and it was as a very sick man that he at last reached Bombay. The fact, however, that he lived to be eighty-three would seem to indicate that his experiences had no lasting ill effect on him.

As soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he set to work on his account of his travels. It took him nine years to write—and some years more before he could get it published. One publisher told him that parts of the book were not English at all. Another advised him to have it rewritten for him "by a practised literary man". But Doughty persisted, and finally his old university, Cambridge, came to his rescue. The book was published, and the reviewers fell upon it like wolves.

The trouble is that Doughty wrote in a special style of his own, rich and stiff and highly patterned like the silks of Arabia. It is full of eloquence and beauty, for Doughty was also a poet, but it is certainly not easy reading until you have got used to the peculiar rhythm and texture of it. Then the superb movement and color of the story carry you along.

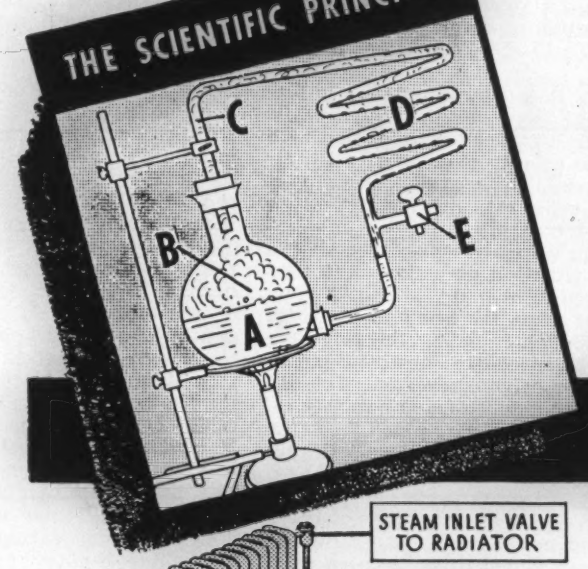
It is easy to understand how those who read and run may stub their toes over the involved and stately sentences with their archaic and Biblical phraseology. I speak as one of the converted, but I can find plenty of excuse for those early reviewers, harassed and impatient men to whom it was only one book more.

Doughty is now a classic, acknowledged and praised on all sides — more praised than read perhaps. But eminently worth reading. The reader who persists cannot fail to be rewarded. It is the greatest book ever written in English—or in any other language, for that matter—about the magic land of Arabia. And no one was more eager to proclaim its merits than Lawrence of Arabia, who himself wrote the next greatest. He called it his "Bible".

Incidentally, there were a few good judges who were quick to recognize its high merits. One of the first and most eminent was that fine poet and most discriminating critic, Robert Bridges. He wrote at once to Doughty—when a word of encouragement from such a source had its fullest effect. "Your book", he told him, "stands out of the flatness of modern literature as Etna from Sicily". High praise—and a simile that we can all appreciate nowadays. But will it cause us to read the book? That is the best way of celebrating any literary centenary.

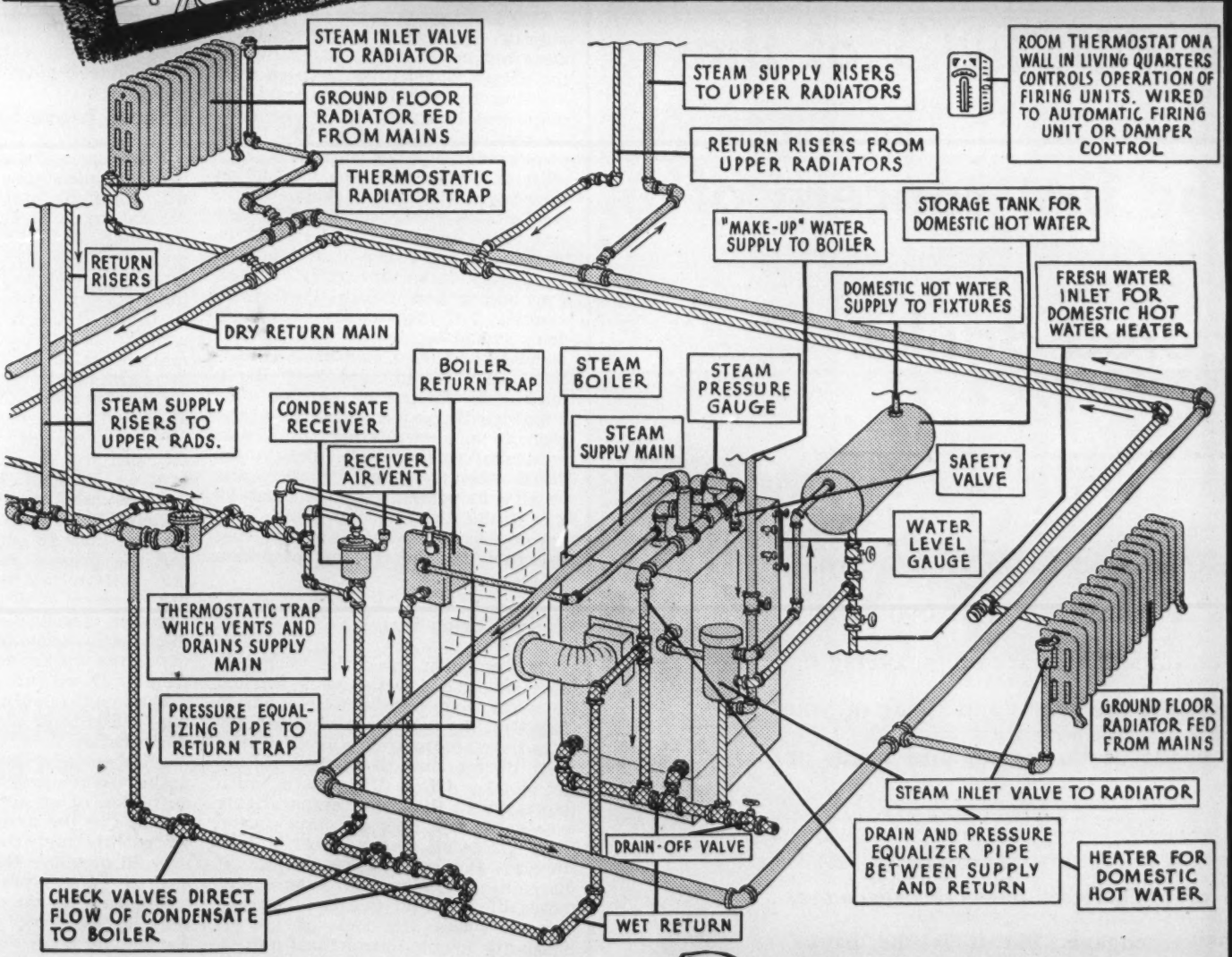
TWO-PIPE STEAM OR VAPOUR HEATING-

THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE



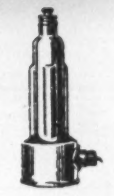
This laboratory example demonstrates how vapour or steam heating works: Once the water in the boiler (A) has been raised to boiling temperature, absorption of further heat (called "latent heat") has the effect of converting the water into vapour or steam (B), which rises through the supply main (C) to the radiator (D). The steam gives off its latent heat, through the radiator walls, warming the surrounding air in the process. This causes the steam to condense into water, which then flows through the return main back into the boiler, where the cycle is repeated. Note: The air-cock (E), here manually operated, provides a vent which opens to permit the discharge of air displaced by the steam.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION

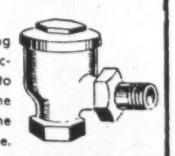

STEAM INLET VALVE TO RADIATOR
GROUND FLOOR RADIATOR FED FROM MAINS
THERMOSTATIC RADIATOR TRAP
STEAM SUPPLY RISERS TO UPPER RADIATORS
RETURN RISERS FROM UPPER RADIATORS
ROOM THERMOSTAT ON A WALL IN LIVING QUARTERS CONTROLS OPERATION OF FIRING UNITS. WIRED TO AUTOMATIC FIRING UNIT OR DAMPER CONTROL
"MAKE-UP" WATER SUPPLY TO BOILER
STORAGE TANK FOR DOMESTIC HOT WATER
RETURN RISERS
DOMESTIC HOT WATER SUPPLY TO FIXTURES
FRESH WATER INLET FOR DOMESTIC HOT WATER HEATER
DRY RETURN MAIN
BOILER RETURN TRAP
STEAM BOILER
STEAM PRESSURE GAUGE
STEAM SUPPLY RISERS TO UPPER RADS.
CONDENSATE RECEIVER
STEAM SUPPLY MAIN
RECEIVER AIR VENT
SAFETY VALVE
WATER LEVEL GAUGE
THERMOSTATIC TRAP WHICH VENTS AND DRAINS SUPPLY MAIN
PRESSURE EQUALIZING PIPE TO RETURN TRAP
GROUND FLOOR RADIATOR FED FROM MAINS
STEAM INLET VALVE TO RADIATOR
DRAIN-OFF VALVE
DRAIN AND PRESSURE EQUALIZER PIPE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND RETURN
HEATER FOR DOMESTIC HOT WATER
CHECK VALVES DIRECT FLOW OF CONDENSATE TO BOILER
WET RETURN

GLOSSARY OF PIPING TERMS

AIR VALVE—Used on 1-pipe and 2-pipe steam systems which do not use thermostatic traps. These valves are attached to the radiator and vent into the room.



THERMOSTATIC TRAP—A fitting with a thermostatic member actuated by heat and cold to prevent steam from entering the return line, but permitting the passage of air and condensate.

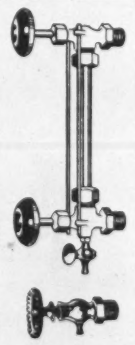


CHECK VALVE—A valve having a disc arrangement that automatically permits flow in one direction only.

ELECTRIC PRESSURE CONTROL—An automatic device which electrically controls such equipment as blowers, oil burners and stokers, to prevent undue pressure within the system. Often used in conjunction with room thermostatic and other control instruments.

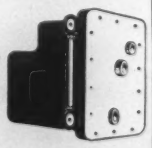
INLET VALVE—A valve installed at the radiator to "shut off" or open. On some types of systems it can be used to control the amount of heat given off by radiators. Inlet valves can be furnished for hand or automatic operation.

WATER GAUGE with gauge glass—Indicates the height of the water in the boiler by the level in the gauge glass. In the event of the gauge glass being broken, the upper and lower gauge cocks must be closed tight. Until a replacement is made, the water level in the boiler can be ascertained by operating the try cocks, which are usually located near the water gauge.



TRY COCK

BOILER RETURN TRAP—An apparatus to assure the return of condensate to the boiler regardless of any change in pressure within the heating system.



UNIT HEATER—A type of heater usually incorporating an arrangement of tubes with extended surfaces and an electric fan or blower for the emission of unusually large quantities of heat to large spaces.

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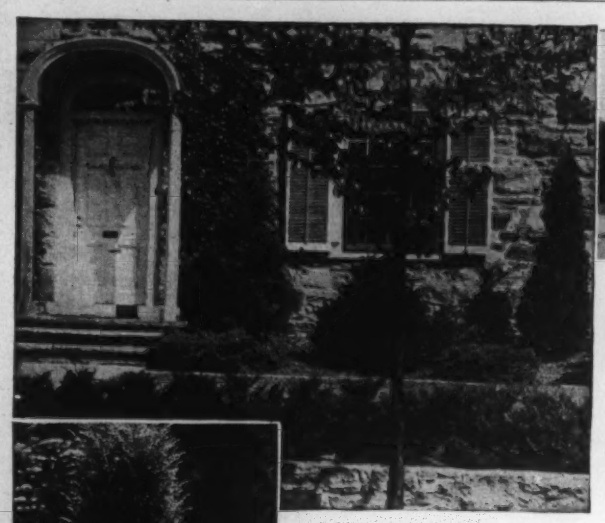

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Law Must Be Hard

BY L. A. MACKAY

The code of international control over the actions of individual nations may at first have to be very incomplete, but in those matters to which it applies the control must be certain and the penalties for violation must be drastic, says this writer.

Professor MacKay, formerly of the University of Toronto and now of the University of British Columbia, Classics Department, has long been a contributor to these columns, both in prose and verse.

INTERNATIONAL relations after the war present three possible patterns. First, and most likely, the continuance of the old system of sovereign states, precariously joined in mutually suspicious alliances. Second, a World Federation, at present no more than a rosy dream. Thirdly, it is not altogether impossible that the sovereign states, while rejecting any close organization, will agree to submit some or all of their differences, in accordance with an agreed code, to some form of international control.

If this were to happen, we should have a situation very similar to that which arose in many primitive communities when the heads of powerful clans, though rejecting the rule of a monarch, agreed to substitute public justice for private revenge. The difficulties that will face our society on a large scale are very much the same as those that faced these societies on their smaller scale.

These attempts were not invariably or equally successful. Success came not as we might expect where the proposed penalties were so mild and indefinite that no one could feel much was being risked by accepting the new order of justice. The heads of powerful families were as jealous of their power and as conscious of their responsibilities to their own dependents as the government of any sovereign state in modern times. They were not going to give up the immensely important right of private vengeance unless they were assured that the penalty of wrongdoing would be drastic and definite. It must be at least as drastic as anything they would have been likely to exact for themselves, perhaps even more drastic, to compensate for the element of uncertainty that was bound to creep in when they abandoned the right of exacting the penalty in person. And it must be so definite that no one could have any doubt about what he was getting in return for the freedom of action he sacrificed.

Early Codes Harsh

Consequently, the earliest criminal codes in such societies were marked by such rigid and relentless harshness that the more refined sensibility of a later, more secure age declared with horror that they were written in blood. Often they were much more severe than the comparatively easy-going schedules of compensation that preceded them, worked out through the years by a process of bargaining among the independent heads of powerful families. Only a society where the rule of law is taken for granted can afford mitigation of punishment. Where the rule of law is still a novelty, insecurely established and viewed with widespread suspicion and uncertainty, penalties must be clear, dreadful, and immutable.

Such a situation faces us in the international field. In our attempt to substitute the rule of law for the unbridled freedom of sovereign states, we might profitably be guided by the experience of our ancestors in substituting the justice of the community for private vengeance. We must make the penalty for violation of the peace so terrible that intending malefactors will think more than twice before taking the risk, and that quiet folk will feel some assurance, first, that no one will lightly take such risks against them, and second, that if anyone does, his fate will be a dreadful example to others as well as a grim solace to the injured party.

We must make allowance, however, for the strongly developed humanitarian feeling of most civilized countries, which in cold blood and time of peace would refuse even to contemplate indiscriminate destruction of possibly innocent people. We shall perhaps find it sufficient to invoke stern and definite penalties against the governments of aggressor nations.

For example, we might enact that if an act of war is committed, unless within twenty-four hours of its commission the government of the nation committing the act offer satisfactory proof that all its perpetrators and all their known accomplices have been put to death, then all members of that government, including its parliament or corresponding assembly or assemblies, shall be liable to the death penalty, except such members as within forty-eight hours of the commission of the act personally surrender themselves to the government of the country against which the act is committed, or make a bona fide attempt to so surrender themselves. The bona fides of the attempt may be judged by their subsequent conduct and their treatment at the hands of their own government.

Should Move Slowly

President Roosevelt's extremely cautious plea for the surrender of war criminals, and the perfectly just refusal of Switzerland to abandon its right of asylum, emphasize our present lack of some such understanding. At the same time, the tendency of most nations normally to think of themselves as the innocent and aggrieved party should make it easier to accept such terms in principle.

Like our ancestors, we should probably find it wiser not to go too fast and too far at first. Ambitious schemes for submitting all disputes to a world tribunal are not likely to get past the blueprint. If we can manage to outlaw the right of open war we may be content to acquiesce for the present in the solution of other difficulties by private bargaining between the nations involved, however clearly we may foresee the iniquitous economic pressures to which the weaker nation may be subjected. If we can swallow the first great mouthful, the chance of chewing subsequent bites separately is much better.

Consequently, we shall have to make some simple and arbitrary definition of an act of war. For example, "if the armed forces of one state deliberately destroy life or property on or above the territory or territorial waters administered by another state, or on or above the high seas, it shall be an act of war". Execution of the sentence shall then be mandatory, without regard to the unimportance of the action.

Whether such a sentence is to be carried out by a permanent international police force, or by a posse of interested nations, is a matter that would have to be settled beforehand by international discussion. But the absolutely necessary condition of the establishment of any kind of police force is the willingness to see it established. This willingness is most likely to be secured if there is a clear and definite understanding of the nature of the wrongdoing with which the force is to deal, and the extent of the penalty it is to inflict, and if that penalty is judged adequate to compensate for relinquishing the nation's right of private vengeance.

Such a system would of course be subject to all the human imperfections of ordinary criminal law; but at least it might succeed, as on the whole ordinary criminal law does succeed, in keeping the peace.

But Compulsory Attendance is Only a Beginning

BY MIRIAM CHAPIN

Quebec now has compulsory school attendance, which went into force this month. But there remains a great deal to be done to make the educational system efficient, even in the Protestant schools.

Outside of Montreal there are about five school commissioners for every four teachers, and the administrative reforms called for in the Hepburn Report are long overdue.

THE passage of the compulsory school attendance bill by the Quebec Legislative marks a certain stage in educational development, from which it is appropriate to look forward and back. It by no means solves problems; it creates many. The requirement that children attend school demands the provision of schools for them. This brings to a crisis the chronic debility from which Protestant education in the province has long been suffering. The Hepburn Committee was appointed by the province at the request of Protestant school authorities to survey the field. In 1938 it made its report, suggesting remedies for the evil conditions which it found; none have been applied. Money is lacking; the Montreal board had to apply for provincial aid to avoid closing down many schools. Teachers have left for better jobs; the want-ad columns are full of appeals from rural and city commissions; the teachers' union is making sharp remarks about salaries. The Montreal board is in a legal tangle, since it has just been discovered that some of its members have been sitting for years without owning the $50 worth of real estate required. The request of the day nursery committee that it help organize school lunches and after-school supervision is another complication. Home and School Associations are muttering about popular election of commissioners for Montreal. All the other schoolboards on the island are voted for by rate-payers, but Montreal's are appointed, three by the Lieutenant-Governor to represent church bodies, and three by the City Council. The Jewish community is uneasy about the conditions under which their children are taken care of in the Protestant schools. Schoolboards are traditionally objects of criticism, but discontent in the present situation is reaching major proportions.

The enactment of the bill itself was a triumph for the forces of progress led by Premier Godbout and Minister of Education Hector Perrier. It is a long uphill climb which has led to their success. Before 1900, liberal French-Canadians were calling for free schools, lay teachers (now taken as a matter of course), and compulsory attendance. In 1911 the Protestant teachers proposed a bill like the one just passed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier approved. In 1918, the agitation made another spurt, but it was not enough. In the last few years, Mr. Jean-Charles Harvey of *Le Jour* has hammered away. The Hepburn report recommended such a measure. But the Legislature could hardly act for one section of the population and not for all. Not until last December, when in the provincial Catholic school committee, the Archbishop of Montreal, with the lay members and some other clerics, cast his vote for the motion to ask the government to enact compulsory attendance, did the law become an immediate prospect. Even then, six bishops were opposed.

Lessens Church Control

The chief objection has always been that such a law took away authority over the child from its father, the natural guardian, who acts under the rule of the church, in order to give it to the state. It was also feared that it might bring into existence the "neutral" school. All education in Quebec is religious education, and the majority desires it so. Many Protestants saw practical objections to the law; schools in remote districts for one or two families meant additional expense. Minorities in race and religion would have to be accommodated, Jews, English-speaking Polish Roman Catholics, Ukrainian Greek Catholics, French Protestants, Chinese, Mohammedans. But the pressure of industrial civilization, demanding that everyone be able to read and write, and that most have some technical training, made it clear that Quebec was at a continuing disadvantage under the voluntary system. It is estimated that more than 10,000 children between five and fourteen did not attend school in Montreal the past winter, and by no means all were French-speaking.

The educational system of Quebec is like none other on earth. No wonder legislatures hate to tinker with it, since in a difficult situation it dodges many pitfalls. It was worked out to satisfy the needs of a minority in language and religion, which none the less holds considerable financial and political power, without infringing the rights of the majority. There are two provincial committees, Catholic and Protestant, which form the Council of Education, but have not met as such for fifty years. Of the 70,000 children under the Protestant committee, nearly 45,000 live in Greater Montreal; 10,000 of them are Jewish. Ten separate school commissions in the city as a whole are loosely grouped under a central board to which they send representatives, but they are independent as far as hiring teachers, buying textbooks, planning courses are concerned. Montreal City is of course much the most important. Besides them, there are a dozen other commissions on the island, in outlying towns. The Hepburn report advised that these all, with three suburban districts across the river, should be amalgamated into one board for the whole Montreal district, in order to even taxes, set up equal standards, and save money needed for the children's instruction. Nothing towards that has been done. The legislature will hardly act without a request from the Protestant community; since men do not often vote themselves out of office, the school commissions have not taken the lead. In fact they appear to hope the Hepburn report is safely buried. In the rest of the province there are hundreds of schoolboards, about five commissioners to every four teachers.

Taxes for the Schools

Taxes for the schools are raised on real estate, in three panels, Catholic, Protestant, and neutral. To the last, corporation and Jews pay, at a rate two mills higher than the others. From this $50 a year for each Jewish child is paid to the Protestant commission, and the rest is divided proportionately. The arrangement was made in 1930, by a Jewish commission appointed in 1925. Their appointment was cancelled soon after the agreement was signed, but the contact runs, though one party to it has disappeared. For some years, Jewish city councillors have voted for the three Protestant commissioners which the City Council elects, but this year they were refused the right. It was at this election that Professor John Hughes of McGill University, the only educational authority on the board, was defeated for re-election, and replaced by a business man.

Getting the new law on the books is only a beginning. Education in the totalitarian countries has been perverted: In free countries it is, along with a free press, the great support of democracy. Muddle, waste, bureaucracy, are not essential characteristics of democracy. The present state of affairs is a challenge to the English-speaking community in Quebec. While it is perfectly true that the French-Canadian does not receive an education which fits him for the modern world, neither does the English-Canadian in Quebec.

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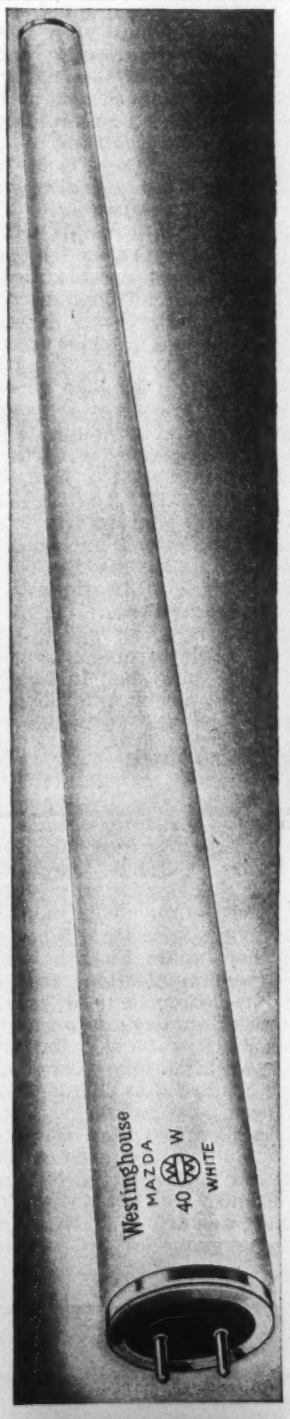

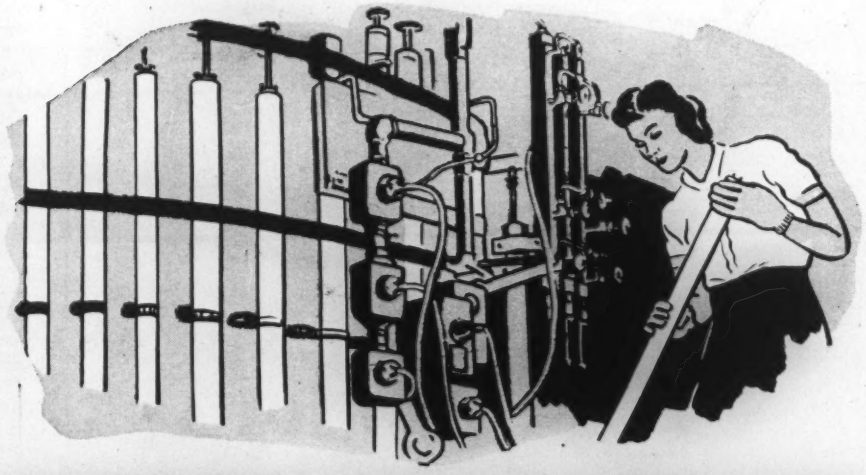

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Basic English Would Be Ideal World Language

Prime Minister Churchill has brought basic English into the limelight again with his advocacy of it as an international auxiliary language. At present English is the mother tongue of approximately 200,000,000 people, more than any other language except Chinese, and is the language of the governments of more than 600,000,000 people. Philologically it has much in its favor.

BY JOHN CROMER

ENGLISH may become the world language after the war if recommendations of a committee composed of representatives of the Ministers of Education of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and of the Commissioner of Education for Fighting Forces are approved.

The report declares that international cooperation has been greatly hampered by the linguistic conditions of the modern world. A rapidly growing number of people in all walks of life, educationists, literary men, scientists, statesmen, and business leaders, believe that the future unity of mankind depends in no small degree upon the use of a universal auxiliary language. Prime Minister Churchill in his recent speech at Harvard University was the latest to come out in favor of a universal language as a medium of harmony in the world.

For this purpose what could be better than the English tongue? It is true that several so-called "international" but artificial languages, have been invented, but their appeal is very limited. The fact is that English is already the most international language of the world. It is the mother tongue of more people than any other language except Chinese, and the total is approximately 200,000,000.

Widely Used Today

But only a handful of foreigners know Chinese. As a contrast English is now the language of the Governments of more than 600,000,000 persons and part of the education of every great country. That figure represents almost one-third of the population of the globe. Bearing this striking fact in mind, it is becoming more obvious with every year that passes, that, quite apart from such evidences of international agreement on the subject such as the report mentioned the common tongue may well have to be English.

Only the other day there came two notable instances proving the growing universality of the language. The first refers to the work of the British Council in recent years, and it says that one of the most notable results of it is the widespread popularity of the English language. To mention a single country, in Turkey it used to be a bad third to French and German; now students of English far outnumber those of any other language.

The second is that although Japan has temporarily occupied everything that was English in the Far East, she cannot suppress the English language. It is still the international tongue of those regions, and nothing is capable of supplanting it. Tokyo has many foreigners, Asiatic or non-Asiatic, who cannot read or speak Japanese, but they can speak English, and for this reason newspapers have still to be published in English —though they contain Axis lies.

Soundest Structure

It is much the same in Shanghai, where there is a foreign population of over 60,000, including Austrians, Brazilians, Danes, Filipinos, Germans, Italians, Dutch, Norwegians, Poles, Russians, Swedes and Swiss. Only a small percentage understand Chinese, and with them again English is the medium of communication, and the Japanese are compelled to permit them English language newspapers.

There is much to be said for English as the world auxiliary language. It has been claimed that philologically it is the greatest language in the world, its structure is the soundest, and its forcefulness the greatest. The reason is that following the Norman conquest English was not written for 300 years. It was driven underground to be the language of villeins and serfs.

That moulded the construction of the language—gave it a purity and commonsense in gender which no Continental language has. But the same cause, the Norman Conquest, ruined the spelling. It has to be admitted that the spelling of our language is a nightmare to many foreigners and a simplified spelling, of which George Bernard Shaw has been a stalwart protagonist, would help them.

This is one of the reasons for the scientifically-chosen selection of 850 words called Basic English. Anything between a few hundred words and 60,000 words will enable a person to express what he thinks in English. The first figure is the minimum required for social intercourse among the peasant class in the rural districts; the second represents the maximum vocabulary to which a person of culture and intellectual attainment can normally hope to attain. Actually the language contains approximately 300,000 words, but the store is constantly being increased by importations from abroad, by the addition of scientific and technical words, and slang also gradually acquires respectability.

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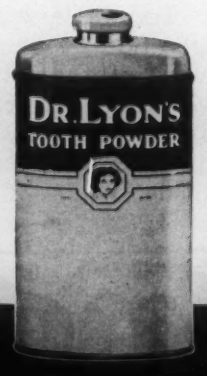

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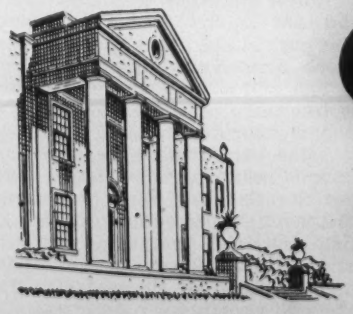

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The Captain on the Bridge

THE END OF THE BEGINNING, by the Rt.-Hon. Winston Churchill. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.75.)

SPEECHES by Mr. Churchill have solidity of content. They are miracles of truth-telling even when the truth might seem to damage his reputation as a cool and far-seeing statesman and as a capable administrator. They have a literary quality; simplicity, economy, organization and a consummate feeling for rhythm. No other public or private man writes better English prose; few write as well. They are lighted by a playful humor, often by flashes of satire, and occasionally by the red lamp of irony, so that even the dullest subjects in his hands become tolerable and even interesting.

He is respectful towards other people whose sincerity he has tested. He stands by his fellow-workers. He looks back with pride to England's "rough island story," and forward with hope to a better time. He is at once aristocratic and democratic, strong and courteous. In Chaucer's words he is "a verray parfit, gentle Knight," a phenomenal leader for a phenomenal time.

Here is a complete record of his speeches, long and short, in England and in America, through the long and weary months of 1942. They are the best history of the period that will be written for they are a picture not only of dire events but of the man who met them unafraid.

A Microcosm of England

DAYLIGHT ON SATURDAY, a novel, by J. B. Priestley. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

A ROARING airplane factory in England, with its thousands of workers, is the whole of England, with its fiery patriotism, its political feelings, its stupidities, wisdoms and follies, all commingled. And the finest story-teller of his time walks into it and introduces to us a score of moving characters, spelling out in their lives the secret code which will explain today and tomorrow in the history of the world.

Bob Elrick, the Works Superintendent, torn by domestic trouble and worried by the failing morale of his people which reveals itself in bottlenecks and declining production, is the central figure. His high merits as an engineer are obscured by bad temper and a frankness which comes close to brutality, but he has the sense of fairness in him, which neither temperament nor whiskey can drown. He is irritated to near-madness by the snobs of the land, by the County families, by "superior" persons of the Civil Service, and above all by a cold-eyed Tory-minded executive with whom he has to work. Naturally his end is not pleasant, though reasonable, but he holds the sympathy of the reader throughout.

Of the army of supplementary folk, from the feckless Mrs. Few to the efficient Mrs. Ockley, from the cheerful sweeper who has lost everything in life and still stands up to it, to the homicidal lunatic, all are painted with an exactitude that makes them living, breathing men and women.

And yet the novel is one "putting over" Mr. Priestley's ideas and to that extent is less impressive than if the Message rose naturally and imperceptibly from speech and conduct of the characters. But a good story, none the less.

The Art of Espionage

BY. J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE SPY IN AMERICA, by George S. Bryan. (Longmans, Green, $4.00.)

HERE is an historic review of espionage and counter-espionage in America from colonial days down to the first Great War. While most of the stories have to do with war or revolution, the latter part of the book deals with the peace-time activities of German agents when war was in the making. A full account is given of the "secret" operations of Bernstorff and von Papen prior to the entrance of the United States into the first Great War, interesting as examples of German stupidity and futility.

Mr. Bryan takes exception to a recent statement in a Philadelphia newspaper that "spying was a job they gave to bums" during the American Revolution. That, he says, was not true of either side, and he names men of military rank who volunteered to cross the enemy's lines at the risk of their lives. An outstanding example is that of Nathan Hale, a Yale Student, who passed himself off as a school teacher to gain information regarding the British defence works. When arrested Hale boldly admitted his military rank and purpose, and before he was hanged, delivered himself of that heroic saying, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." A bronze statue to his memory stands on the campus of Yale University.

Mr. Bryan's narrative is chiefly built around the persons of the spies themselves, but it also sketches in the historical background. The book contains numerous illustrations, chiefly taken from the author's private collection.

A Variety of Reading

SALUTE ME, by Lieut. George Bristol. (Longmans, Green, $2.25.)

IT SEEMS that *Private Hargrove* has got all ranks writing. This explores in a more or less interesting manner the inner feelings of an ex-private in the United States army who has been dragged out of his well-won obscurity, taught how to act as an officer, and posted to a very minor command a long way from home.

CLAUDIA, a novel, by Rose Franken. (Blue Ribbon Books, $1.39.)

THE Man Who Married a Dumb Wife is the title of an ancient comedy, "dumb" being used in its proper sense of "speechless". But there's another form of dumbness; a vast stupidity, which has reduced husbands to a comic form of despair, and cheered many readers. David Copperfield's "Dora" was one. Rose Franken's "Claudia" is another. Miss Franken's gay novel which won high praise a year ago has been filmed and on the eve of its release this new edition of the book has been issued. Those who happened to miss it before shouldn't miss it now. It is perfect "escape" reading.

THE FREE MAN, by Conrad Richter. (Ryerson, $2.25.)

A SHORT novel based on the pre-Revolution Pennsylvania Dutch, their sufferings in emigrating from the Palatine and crossing the sea, their disillusionment in being bound apprentice to Philadelphia merchants to pay-off their transportation-debts, and their ultimate satisfaction in the Revolution. The leading character whose boldness in demanding to be free-and-equal gave him the nickname of "Mr. Free" is overdrawn and his romance is too far out of the normal for credibility.

GOLDEN GRAIN, a novel by Elizabeth Corbett. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

GOING back to 1880 or thereabouts, the author of the various "Mrs. Meigs" books considers the love-story of a step-mother whose adventurous temperament gets but little opportunity for adventure in the little town of West Syracuse. The whole interest of the tale lies in stressing the abnormal urges of various normal people who, if not actually dull, are rather less than interesting.

BY WATER AND THE WORD, by Mrs. F. P. Shearwood. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THIS is a transcription and interpretation of the Diary of Rt.-Rev. J. A. Newnham, Bishop of Moosonee, from 1891 to 1904. It is a tale of perils oft and of labors more abundant in a region which was a complete wilderness, with neither rails nor roads. It stretched from North Bay to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, and had an area of perhaps six-hundred-thousand square miles. A Missions story of particular interest to Church of England folk.

AIRBORNE INVASION, by John Hetherington. (Collins. $3.00.)

IN OLD times the word "decimated" was a synonym for defeat; that is to say, it was agreed that a military unit was practically useless if ten per cent of its personnel had been put out of action. We have changed all that. In this worst of all wars a casualty-list reaching even fifty per cent has not been uncommon. Yet in Crete the survivors were evacuated by grace of the Royal Navy, and at Dunkirk the story was the same.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Communal Spirit

BY FLORENCE F. McQUAY

THE rope sold the ladder to Miss Charity. It was a closely twisted rope, an inch and a half in diameter; shiny and a bright honey color with an intangible tang that brought back memories. Memories of skipping in the Spring, of high swings and boats with billowing sails.

The ladder, itself, was no mean piece of factorycraft. It was the biggest extension to be had. It could stretch out indefinitely, almost to the top of the tallest pine.

The tall pines were the beginning of it all. Some of their high branches had patriotically died. They had to come down to help out with the wood shortage.

Reaching out, far beyond the back of the big truck that brought it, the ladder arrived, and was welcomed by a gathering of the cottagers.

"Jove! it's just what we wanted," said the Neighbor-to-the-West, "and look at this rope. You don't see many of these floating round." He fingered it admiringly. "We won't get any more of this stuff till after the War."

"You'll have to paint the ladder to preserve it," the Neighbor-to-the East said.

"But it will take a lot," Miss Charity demurred "and paint is dear; beside the work."

"Mere nothing. Really must be done." He spoke with authority. "It'll warp if you don't; we can't have it warp on us."

Taking Ways

His proprietary air made Miss Charity a little uneasy. She remembered the teaspoons. But this was different, she assured herself. A ladder with a rope couldn't be mislaid like teaspoons.

The Neighbor-to-the-North measured it with his eye. "It's a handy thing to have in case of fire. We needed one around here. With this and your long hose, we are all set."

"Yes," Miss Charity agreed, trying to remember which cottage had her hose. The garden was beginning to look quite parched.

Miss Charity painted the ladder. She took great pains. No drop of green splashed the honey-colored rope, no bubble marred the smoothness of the wood. The day it was dry the Neighbor-to-the-West dropped round.

"I've a bit of roofing to do," he explained, as he made his request, "and if Jim'll give me a hand, I can take it now."

Jim, who did the chores at sixty cents per hour, quit running the lawn mower and gave a hand with alacrity.

Warped and Changed

Peonies faded and delphiniums blossomed, they in turn made way for phlox. Miss Charity looked anxiously at the dead branches. "I must ask for it," she murmured, "we've only a few days left."

She mentioned the matter to the Neighbor-to-the-East. Jim made several trips; then, one noon, as she and her nephew Dicky and his father were seated at the table, they heard sounds of something being dragged to the back of the cottage.

"My nice long green ladder," she sighed in relief.

Dicky cocked an eye to the window near him, and stopped between mouthfuls of pancakes and syrup long enough to mumble " 'tisn't green and it's not big either."

"Of course it is green. I painted it myself to keep it from warping. The green looked quite nice with the thick yellow rope." She smiled reminiscently.

Dicky gave another quick glance. "That rope's not thick," he said scornfully.

"Don't be absurd, child." There was a touch of asperity in Miss Charity's voice.

Dicky's father craned his neck. "It seems to have both warped and changed color," he announced, and added "the rope has shrunk too."

Miss Charity resolutely kept her chair. They would not get a rise out of her.

"In a word, like your spoons," continued Dicky's father "it has diminished." He grinned as he stirred his tea vigorously with a tablespoon.

Really! relatives were tiresome at times. Aloud, Miss Charity excused. "That could easily happen at a big party. Teaspoons are small and get mixed." She choked a little on a drop of syrup.

Diminishing Returns

There was a loud thumping at the front door. "Oh! it's to tell me he has returned my ladder." She hastened from the room, pointedly averting her eyes from the window.

The Neighbor-to-the-East smiled cheerfully, as she appeared. "We're doing a bit of work on the cottage up the lake, so I borrowed your high ladder," he said, "but I've brought another. I guess it'll do all right."

"But the firewood, the dead branches?" Miss Charity lifted her eyes to a nearby pine.

"Much better to take them down in the Spring. They wouldn't be seasoned anyway," he replied gaily.

Miss Charity, remembering her Christian forbearance, restrained herself. "But we are leaving tomorrow. We're closing the cottage and have to put the ladder away."

"Oh! I'll look after it for the winter," then added, still cheerful, "By the way, someone walked off with your rope."

"Walked off with my rope!" Miss Charity repeated weakly.

"Yes, but don't worry. It'll likely turn up."

Miss Charity, forgetting her seventy-times-seven, said as she closed the door firmly, "If it does, use it to hang yourself."

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WORLD OF WOMEN

My Cousin Marjorie

BY NAN McGLENNON COMSTOCK

MY COUSIN Marjorie was a rather prim little girl. She was an "only child". Furthermore, she was the daughter of the oldest child of one of those very large families with which Canada seemed to abound a generation or two ago, obviously following the example set by the venerable Victoria. So Uncle Fred's only child had two strikes against her from the start.

In addition, Marjorie's mother was a very conscientious parent for those days before the Era Of The Child had dawned. My Aunt Alice had no reams of literature on child-raising presented to her eager gaze as had later less concerned mothers of the coming generation. Most parents at the time of Marjorie's childhood considered that a child was to be seen and not heard, and the usual parental admonition to offspring was, "Do As I Say, Not As I Do". But not my Aunt Alice. Marjorie was her second most important job; her first job was, of course, her husband; her third was the correct management of her home.

Thus, Marjorie received the most careful supervision from the very moment of her arrival. Her mother spoke to her quietly on the few occasions when Marjorie strayed from the paths of decorum; her father loved her, but without ostentation, and the little girl soon seemed to sense that she had a position in the world of relatives to uphold. She must not give the many aunts, uncles, cousins—and, Heaven forbid,—must not ever give the Grandparents, any cause to criticize the only child of Fred and Alice.

So I remember my cousin Marjorie as an almost impossibly perfect little girl. She never got very dirty, even when we made mud pies out in Grandpa's carriage shed. She never waded out too far in the water when we went bathing at the Lake. When it was her turn to walk through the woods to Cobbs' for the daily milk she went early in the morning without argument, and did not dally on the way home.

No Vacation from Perfection

But she became practically unbearable to all of her little girl cousins when she started to take music lessons. While the rest of us struggled with scales and only graduated to The Happy Farmer after a full year of torture, Marjorie proceeded calmly to master the rudiments of piano technique, and then to execute one Masterpiece after another. I shall never forget the bitterness I felt towards her when she sat down to the piano and played a "piece", during which she had to cross her hands! I wanted to strangle her. My own mother explained the extremely evident difference in piano-playing skill between her children and my cousin Marjorie by constant references to the fact that Marjorie practised even during the summer. We three cousins were allowed to have a vacation from music lessons and piano-practice as well as from school, but not my cousin Marjorie.

Aunt Alice had the horse hitched up and drove her daughter to town from their cottage at the Lake at least once a week all summer in order that "pieces" would not be forgotten. As a result Marjorie's performances soon so far surpassed ours that the explanation given for the difference was that Marjorie "had a gift". The rest of us were not gifted.

Sartorial Triumph

Marjorie was very careful about her clothes. When we returned from Church and Sunday School we were all required to take off our Sunday clothes which were always handmade and full of tucks and insertion and starch. They were always further adorned by large sashes which were entirely for display, for we were trained to push them to one side as we sat down in church and as automatically, to push them back to the middle of our derrières as we stood up.

One Sunday just as we returned from three solid hours of worship, the Webbs stopped at Uncle Fred's cottage and asked our four parents to walk with them to their large and beautifully situated cottage about half a mile up the lake shore. Marjorie immediately went to her room and took off the Sunday clothes. We three visiting cousins did no such thing. When Marjorie reappeared in a plain dress we had a fine time flouncing around in front of her with assumed nonchalance. Our sashes fluttered and our white petticoats swished.

Suddenly came a message from our parents. This was before the days of the telephone in every home, but a neighbor returning from the vicinity of the Webbs' cottage brought word that we little girls were to join our parents immediately. And then, for once, virtue went unrewarded. Marjorie was not at all admired in her plain little dress which had very little lace or insertion or starch; we three renegades received much admiration and even parental glances of pride as we appeared in all the glory of our Sunday attire. Even Aunt Alice looked irked.

Her Own Money

As we grew older Marjorie continued to tread the strait and narrow path. She never was "boy crazy"; her pretty black hair was always neatly combed in decorous, well-hairpinned braids; her clothes were ruffly and feminine; her music was a subject for family wonder.

On my Uncle Fred's death my cousin Marjorie and her mother left their small town home and went to the City. Marjorie had decided to get a job. Shades of her Victorian ancestors! There were only two "callings" which nice Canadian girls of that epoch ever followed,—nursing, or working in a bank. Marjorie decided in favor of the latter. I shall never forget how surprised and envious we three sisters were when we heard that Marjorie was actually earning her own money while we had to go to our father for every single penny we had. Somehow, it did not seem right.

—And Romance

And in that bank, Marjorie found Romance. What had seemed primness in the little girl showed forth in the young business woman as evenness of temper, trustworthiness and dependability, a willingness to take orders, a sly sense of humor, and real social awareness and poise. Soon wedding bells rang out, and we thought that marked the end of my cousin Marjorie as an irritant.

But not so. Today Marjorie is the only one of the many cousins who has achieved a certain distinction. Of course there are Frances and Harriet who have married money. That, however, seems like achieving a sort of vicarious distinction although I feel sure Frances and Harriet would not agree to that statement. But Marjorie has achieved her own distinction. She has not only continued a business career with real success, but she actually "Writes"! She is secretary of an organization which finds it necessary to establish many personal contacts, and Marjorie now finds herself invited to make speeches before rather important groups. She does this with supreme self-assurance, and speaks publicly with delightful wit.

But to her still large circle of relatives Marjorie's main achievement is her Writing. She actually has articles published, and they are very clever with their pungent satire and their delightful innuendo. I, myself, get the biggest thrill out of thumbing through a magazine rather casually and saying, "My cousin Marjorie has an article here that is really very clever. Yes, she Writes. Would you like to read it?" Since we cousins can not impress our friends with any outstanding abilities of our own, we do find it so useful to have a clever relative. And so my cousin Marjorie is finally a comfort. I really love my cousin Marjorie.

Elizabeth Arden

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Gershwin and Spanish Moderns

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AT THE Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week Sir Ernest MacMillan who, this summer, has varied his vacation by conducting in Vancouver and Montreal, was the conductor. In his case it seems odd to describe him as a "guest" since so many of the instrumentalists are, in winter time, members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The manner in which they responded to his masterful beat, and intensity of expression showed that they felt at home with him. The program was more than ordinarily spectacular because half of it was devoted to numbers by the superb Spanish dancer, Carola Goya.

Apart from other allurements, her program was extremely interesting musically; it included works by six modern Spanish and Latin-American composers, several of whom were almost precisely contemporary with George Gershwin, whose orchestral rhapsody "An American in Paris" was also included in the program. There has been lately an effort to promote a sense of fealty among the peoples of the Western hemisphere. That movement was, perhaps, reflected accidentally, when the music of Gershwin, Ernesto Lecuona, a Cuban, and Francisco Mignone, a Brazilian, was heard on the same evening. The Proms orchestra has not had a more complete test of its abilities this summer, with many unfamiliar works embracing fresh idioms, strange harmonic combinations and unique rhythmical effects to deal with.

Under the circumstances, Grieg's "Two Elegaic Melodies", suavely rendered, must have been something like relaxation. The men are used to playing Haydn, who, though easy to listen to, was not a gentleman who allowed the instrumentalists an easy time of it. There is no emotional profundity in his early Symphony in G, No. 13, but it is a work that if well done, keeps conductor and string performers on their toes, so to speak, with its steady and joyous urge.

Though I understand this was not the initial local performance of Gershwin's "An American in Paris" it was the first that I have personally "witnessed", though like most people I have heard it over the air. It seemed to me that Gershwin was attempting to do over again in a different environment and in a more pretentious way, something similar to his most celebrated work, "Rhapsody in Blue". I suppose that if I had listened closely enough I would have identified the sounds of Parisian taxi-horns, which made audiences sit up and take notice when the work was first performed. If Gershwin was trying to suggest the fever and noise of the French capital, he (and whoever helped him to orchestrate the work) certainly succeeded. The main melody which is supposed to typify a New Yorker's longing for the Great White Way, is not so haunting as the main melody of "Rhapsody in Blue" which even enemies of jazz find themselves unable to forget. But the rendering was a technical triumph for Sir Ernest,—full of color and movement.

The eight compositions in which Carola Goya appeared, would have been well worth hearing as purely orchestral numbers. With so radiant a being for one's eyes to feast on, it was impossible to concentrate on the music she was interpreting. Nevertheless, one grasped it sufficiently to realize that Gershwin has "nothing on" brilliant contemporaries from South of the Tropic of Cancer like Mr. Lecuona of Havana and Mr. Mignone of Rio de Janeiro. Lecuona especially impressed one by his versatility and wealth of rhythmical resource. He is said to be also a gifted pianist and conductor, and the individuality of each of the three compositions from his pen that were heard, was noteworthy; a lazy dance of Cuba's manumitted negroes; a lively Gypsy dance of Malaga; and, most novel of all, the subtle "Heel dance" "Caballo Caprichoso" in which the heels provide accents that in ordinary Spanish diversions are supplied by Castanets. Mignone's "Tango Brasliero" was more romantic in quality. All the other Latin composers represented had their individual fascinations, Frederico Longas, a Barcelona pianist-composer; the younger Granados; the Portugese, Retana; and of course, that delicate and inimitable genius Manuel de Falla, eldest of the group.

The personality of Carola Goya has a flaming quality that differentiates her from most dancers one has seen; something akin to the personality of the great Carmencita whom one saw in youth, and who is immortalized in one of Sargent's most famous canvasses. One can imagine how Sir John Lavery, a wonderful recorder of feminine beauty, would have enjoyed painting her in the stylized Andalusian riding habit she wore in the heel dance above alluded to. In every number she revealed a genius for costume as well as personation. Every number was, as it were, danced by a different woman who seemed to set forth, by the infinite graces and adaptability of her body, the meaning of the music. She has the strange trick of being awkward gracefully,—as in Lecuona's Negro dance, and in Retana's peasant dance, when she wore silver bells on her wrists in

Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano, who was formerly with the Opera Comique of Paris and escaped the Germans, is to be guest-soloist at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity arena, Toronto, on Thursday, September 23.

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place of the castenets with which she is so intimately expressive.

An orchestral item which gave freshness to the program, was Rimsky Korsakoff's overture "May Night", heard less frequently than many other of the Russian tone-colorist's works. It is hard to realize that this music is exactly contemporary with that of "Pinafore" (1878). At the time, and not for years after, did anyone in the western world realize that music of this quality was being composed in the once mysterious land of Russia. In "My Musical Life", the composer speaks at length of "May Night" as marking an important development of his career; the first work in which he shook off the trammels of counterpoint and succeeded in conveying his concepts transparently, as Glinka did. It was founded in one of the tales in Gogol's "Evenings in a Farmhouse" which he had loved since childhood. On the day he proposed to his wife he read her this tale, and throughout their courtship she urged him to compose an opera on the subject. When completed it was in a real sense a gift to her.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

Uncommonly interesting is Keynote Album No. 112 (6 sides, 10 inch), recording *Flamenco* (Songs of Andalucia), sung by La Nina Valiente accompanied by Jeronimo Villarino, guitarist. These are songs in the traditional manner of the Spanish Gypsies, handed down from generation to generation, never written down. I quote from the booklet which accompanies the records. "The magnificent folk music of the Spanish Gypsies—*Cante Flamenco* and *Cante Hondo* — derives from the Orient. This music was never composed; its violent emotion, its animal rhythms are authentic folk-say." The singer, La Nina Valiente, began singing for the soldiers departing from her home town to fight against Franco. She "sang for her people in all the cities of Loyalist Spain."

A popular band of the "sweet" variety is recorded on Victor Red Seal (10 inch) No. 10-1045, Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra with trombone solos by Dorsey, playing *By the Sleepy Lagoon*, by Eric Coates, and *Melody*, by Charles G. Dawes. Quality is good. If your taste is for Dorsey versions of standard music, you will like this.

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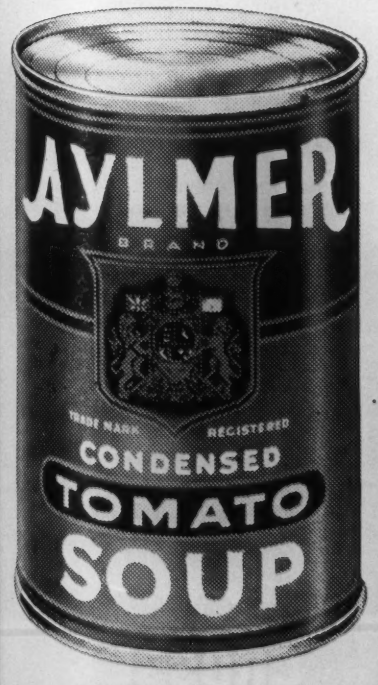

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THE FILM PARADE

"I Don't Like Junior Either"

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ADOLESCENTS on the screen are always in trouble and the trouble always has a monetary angle. Sometimes the trouble is pocket-money and young love. Sometimes it is pocket-money and motor-cars. Sometimes it's pocket money and parental misunderstanding. Pocket - money, however, is the one constant factor among all the variables. The adolescents themselves are well-heeled little customers, and seem to have just about everything their doting parents can heap on them. The boys have radios and roadsters and tastefully designed bedrooms which they are allowed to turn into complicated hobby lobbies. And the girls always wear wonderful Young Timer clothes and have machine-less oil permanents of the most expensive kind.

You'd think all this might make them happy but it doesn't because they are constantly overdrawn. And the reason they are overdrawn is because they've taken it into their kind little heads to straighten out the affairs of the older generation, and for some reason this always takes cash. The adults are usually rather stormy about this at first but when they realize that their children are only acting from mistaken kindness they settle the matter with a cheerfully scribbled cheque (usually about $35.00 or $40.00) and a few kind words about the value of experience. Tuition fees in Young America's School of Experience always come high but the parents pay it gladly because their children's happiness means more to them than mere money which, as everybody knows, just grows on trees anyway.

Sometimes when I see pictures like "The Youngest Profession" I like to think back to a remark on the child-parent problem dropped by Groucho Marx. "I don't like the Neighborhood. I don't like Junior going over the railroad tracks to the reform school. I don't like Junior anyway." Actually "The Youngest Profession" starts out rather promisingly with the emotional problems of a Junior Miss (Virginia Weidler) in love with the entire movie profession. As long as little Miss Weidler is merely storming hotel desks and badgering the stars for their autographs she's an amusing if rather afflicting adolescent. Unfortunately the idea evaporated in no time, and after that there was nothing to do but turn back to the Little Miss Fixit file, Pocket-money subdivision.

It's time for Hollywood's script writers to take a refresher course in an earlier American tradition. There was Huckleberry Finn, for instance, who never had a dime in the pocket of his ragged trousers yet managed to live a life infinitely more variegated and exciting than Andy Hardy's. It never occurred to Tom Sawyer to intrude into the affairs of the adult world, though the adult world constantly intruded into his with advice and warnings and quantities of Painkiller. As for Elsie Dinsmore, you can imagine what would have happened if she had worked out private plans, with cash outlay, for improving matters between Mamma Vi and her awful Papa. She would have been put to bed on bread and water and made to knit little silk purses for a week.

The underground pictures continue to come through, though the output is thinning in quantity and, inevitably, in quality. The latest is "The Silver Fleet" with Ralph Richardson and Googie Withers. Here Mr. Richardson is a Dutch patriot, a submarine engineer who is able to convince the Nazi occupation staff, a more than usually thick-headed lot, that he is working on the German side. Everyone, including his fellow-townsmen and even his wife, is taken-in by this, though the audience catches on after the first five minutes. After that it is just a question of how many Oberlieutenants and Admirals he can lure into his submarine and then take out to sea and drown. British suspense writers usually work on the theory that if you make the villain almost as wide-awake as the hero it makes a better story. It is a sound theory and worth sticking to.

Sholem Asch, eminent Literary figure, who spoke at the recent anti-Fascist meeting at Maple Leaf Gardens, in Toronto; 12,000 attended.

Crinkled brim on this sailor. 6.98
A Neat Little Hat
ON YOUR NEAT LITTLE HEAD
Your wartime clothes are slim as a sheathe,
coiffures are sleeker—so the tiny hat
is coming into its own. These three have that neat,
new look. All of felt in popular Autumn colors.
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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Hands --- Human and Bridge

BY ARLEIGH WATSON JUNOR

OF COURSE you don't believe in fortune-telling, even if you surreptitiously slip into a tea room and pay an extra two bits to listen to the seer divulge the secrets of your tea leaves. You probably scoff at palmistry and as for "reading the cards"—that's just the depth of superstition.

Whether or not you get a kick out of these things there is much to be learned about people from their hands, not just from palmistry as such, but from the shape, size, color and particularly the movements of the hands. This observation really has a scientific basis admitted by some of the world's outstanding psychologists and medical men.

This can be a serious and intensive study, but if you would just like to know a bit about the character, temperament and health of some of your acquaintances, settle down to a good bridge game—although you may become so engrossed in the human hands that you won't get all you might from the bridge hands.

How Does She Shuffle?

There is an old saying "The hand is a visible part of the brain," and even Plato and Aristotle used the hand in diagnosing intelligence and illnesses. Psychologists say the hand is more reliable than the face as an index of character. Certainly people may control their expressions (i.e. the proverbial "poker face") but few consciously control the movements of their hands and fingers. Your bridge opponent may be going to top your finesse or trump your first quick trick and will look as innocent as a lamb, but if you watch, you may notice an involuntary tightening of the muscles of her hand before she makes her killing.

Of course this reading of character at bridge should be done when people are practiced players. Anyone just learning bridge or conscious of her shortcomings as a player is naturally nervous and self-conscious and not using her hands in a spontaneous manner.

Now, to the game—watch the shuffle. The healthy forceful person shuffles with ease and decision. The one who shuffles a good deal and slowly is a careful soul and if the cut is done with care and put into two neat piles it is not done by the happy-go-lucky extrovert. Dealing, too, is revealing—the cautious person places the cards with care, while the slap-dash deal comes from one who takes life easily.

One who picks them up with a grabbing, clawing movement, holds them tight and close is the greedy player who hates to lose. Watch the one who takes them carelessly and untidily and holds them where others may see. She will take chances and if she be your partner—well, you may rue it.

Although "a peek is as good as a finesse", how irritating is the person who holds her cards so others may see them. Often a charming kindly person, she is not one to make or keep money. But she who holds her cards firmly and well-hidden is one you won't put much over, either in card game or in most of life's affairs. And you can be sure that anyone who arranges taken tricks in a disorderly line is easy-going, generous.

Card manners don't reveal as much about character, health and happiness as do shape, color and movements of the hand. The study of these, of course, doesn't require a bridge game although an interested player is unconscious of her hands and gives you a good chance for observation. If you ask people to let you study their hands they are at once self-conscious and restricted in their movements.

Here are a few general conclusions, but remember, every characteristic of a hand is modified by another which is often quite in opposition and offsets or weakens it.

For example, thick blunt fingers denote a lack of sensitiveness, often a roughness, clumsiness or sheer stupidity, but that same hand may also have certain lines in the palm—or nails of a shape that denotes another type of sensitiveness, because we are all complicated characters.

The lily-white hands of the Victorian heroine or "pale hands I loved" may be lovely to look at but if very pale they indicate a certain physical weakness, usually a poor circulation, anemia or heart trouble, and the possessor is one without much physical energy although perhaps plenty of nervous energy. Very red hands belong to the choleric person, full-blooded and often hot-headed—although occasionally they mean too hot dish-water!

Shape and Color

Shape is most important. A large hand, well-formed is the most beautiful and gone are the days when the tiny hand was the favorite for the heroine. Of course size depends greatly upon the general physical make-up. A large person should have a large hand, the tall person a long hand, the tiny person a tiny hand. A large hand, if not out of proportion, is a generous hand, but a too large hand, hard, bony and blunt fingered, may indicate a certain coarseness and ruthlessness. A really *too* small hand belongs to a stingy, secretive person often selfish and conceited.

It is an old tradition that the long, slim hand is the artistic hand, although many famous musicians, artists and writers have had short, broad hands. The artist or musician with the short, strong hand has better executive ability while the artist with the long slim-fingered hand has more imagination. Psychologists' tests have proven that those with long slim-fingers are more susceptible to hurt, to beauty and also to physical or nervous ailments. The sturdy, not-too-touchy person will have a broader more muscular hand.

The ruthless, hard-hearted individual has a thick, hard-boned hand with a heavy thumb, while slyness, meanness and cruelty usually go with a small hand with curving claw-like fingers.

Tapering fingers with long almond-shaped nails show sensitiveness—although often an egotistical sensitiveness and if claw-shaped, an acquisitive disposition, a love of material things, a tendency to fuss over details, a love of gossip and curiosity over other people's affairs. Short very blunt fingers with wide spatulate nails are linked with a lack of sensitiveness or understanding of other people's feelings.

Smooth and Suave

Very smooth straight fingers usually accompany a gentle and suave manner—they go with the hands of people who know how to make others comfortable, who would be good arrangers of a home of real comfort—or interior decorators who would achieve a restful room. Hard, bony bumpy fingers belong to the more downright, decisive and sometimes rough mannered person, while a fat over-soft hand are those of the lazy person or one with a thyroid deficiency.

In considering fingers there are several details worth notice—a short thick thumb indicates stubbornness and lack of tact—the long thumb with a long nail spells good will power, the lower phalange is said to denote a power of reasoning or logic and if it has a "waist" you may be sure its owner is tactful.

In a book just published—"The Human Hand" by Dr. Charlotte Wolff—a Viennese scientist now doing research work at London University, Dr. Wolff reaches many interesting and important conclusions about hands. Long slim fingers accompany great powers of intuition. Very flexible fingers indicate low blood-pressure. Long narrow convex or claw-like nails show a weakness of the lungs—while nails of a concave shape or having a dip in the surface usually belong to the self-satisfied, conceited person. Horizontal ridges are the result of an illness, accident or period of depression, while vertical ridges mean a tendency to infection or rheumatism. Physicians and chirologists agree that white spots on the nails occur in weak, tired and nervous people and indicate a calcium deficiency.

The long slim hand is called the aristocratic hand and Dr. Wolff says it is found in members of old families and that she has never noted it in persons of the working-class origin.

From her studies in Germany and in England Dr. Wolff has found that people of mental deficiency have a very short fifth or little finger, in fact most idiots or extreme morons have very short fifth fingers often curved inward. However, you are not likely to find such a person playing a good bridge game.

It is a bit more difficult to see the palms of a bridge player's hands, but one may see enough of them to note whether they have few or many lines. Men have fewer lines on their palms than women as they are less complicated in their nervous reactions. The hand with very few lines is that of the healthy, hearty extrovert.

If you are interested in people and their foibles then a good bridge game is your dish for the real "low down" on these strange creatures, humans.

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NORMA HAS . . .

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CONCERNING FOOD

In the Realm of Milk and Honey

BY JANET MARCH

IN THE last few months honey has been used chiefly as a term of endearment, not as a word describing an almost unknown article of food. The recent ration order which talked light-heartedly of honeycombs, jam and maple syrup made as pleasant reading as a good joke. All summer as I waited on the church lawn for the children to finish Sunday School I watched a man dealing with his bees across the road. He wore a veil, not as a lady of fashion does, tied in an extravagant bow perked towards the clouds, but hanging well down over his shoulders. He also had gloves although the Ontario Sundays of July and August were nearly all cozy days. He seemed to be feeding the little darlings with as much care as a mother applies to her first born, but what they got to eat was beyond me.

I lay on the grass and thought beautiful thoughts of hot tea biscuits dripping with honey, and I imagined the look of a ten pound pail on my pantry shelf. His routine looked difficult and unpleasant and I gave up all notions of a personal bee. Finally I pulled myself together and went and asked him in as honeyed tones as I could muster, when I hadn't seen honey for many a moon, if he would save me some of his crop. He answered simply that he had promised twice as much as he would have last winter, so I gave up thinking about honey and faced the other way for the balance of the summer's Sundays. Then the ration order came out and now my nice yellow D's have wafted me back into honeyed realms.

Unless you have a perfectly vast family, and so an equally large number of ration books, you won't be using your precious tickets for buying much honey for cooking. All the same there is the odd week when the sugar runs extra low. Then too there are some things which taste better with honey than sugar. Country people have used a lot of honey in cooking by choice before sugar rationing was imagined.

There are some general rules to remember when you are substituting honey for sugar. To begin with, a cup of honey equals a cup of sugar as far as sweetening is concerned. As honey is more liquid you must reduce the liquid called for in the recipe about one quarter if you are going to use all honey instead of sugar. Increase the salt slightly, and use in baking half a teaspoon of soda to each cup of honey. It is better when substituting honey to use half honey and half sugar. Honey has quite a decided flavor of its own and may be an asset, or if used alone may be a little too strong.

Now that we can't buy rolls any more we'll all be trying our hands at a little home baking. Parker House rolls have sugar in them which you mayn't have realized, but you can use honey very well instead.

Parker House Rolls

2 tablespoons of honey
5¼ cups of flour
2 teaspoons of salt
¼ cup of shortening
2 cups of milk
1 cake of yeast

Heat the milk and dissolve the cake of yeast and the honey in it. Then add half the shortening and half the flour and stir till the mixture is quite smooth. Put to rise covered in a warm place till it doubles in bulk which will take about an hour. Then add the salt and flour till you have a dough which can be kneaded easily. Knead and put in a bowl, cover and let it stand till it doubles again. Then roll out and cut in rounds, crease the rounds in the middle and fold them over. Put in a greased pan and let them rise still again. This takes about half to three quarters of an hour. Then bake in a hot oven for about ten minutes.

Ice cream, to people who made a lot of it in their electric refrigerators with whipped cream, has been quite a problem since whipping cream vanished. Try this recipe with gelatine and honey.

Honey Cream

3 cups of light cream
1½ teaspoons of gelatine
1/3 cup of honey
¼ teaspoon of salt
2 tablespoons of cold water

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for a few minutes and heat slowly till the gelatine dissolves. Heat the cream and honey and salt till they are scalding and then stir in the dissolved gelatine. Cool till the mixture begins to thicken and then beat till light. Freeze in the freezing tray and serve with your favorite sauce.

The milk pudding has come back into its own again. It's easy to make and pleases the nutritionists. The only thing about it is that too many of them in a week play havoc with the sugar ration. Here's one where you can use honey.

Tapioca Cream

2 eggs
1/3 cup of honey
4 cups of milk
1/3 cup of quick cooking tapioca
¼ teaspoon of salt

Beat the yolks of the eggs well and then mix them with the milk, honey and tapioca in the top of the double boiler. Cook for about ten minutes stirring every little while. Beat the whites of the eggs till they are very stiff, then add the salt and fold the egg yolk and tapioca mixture in slowly. Chill thoroughly and serve in individual dishes.

CHANGE

IN ELDER day the eager boys
Looked on to manhood's prime,
Dreamed of success and homely joys,
Nor ever feared the climb.
And nightly in each quiet bed
They compassed years on years ahead.

Now dreams are of another ilk;
Visions of 'planes and ships,
For boys are men while yet the milk
Is drying on their lips.
And what romance of far away
Can match the glory of today?

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Now that you very often find the biscuit counter as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard cookie making is a regular household chore, at least in all houses where there are children.

Oatmeal Cookies

½ cup of shortening
½ cup of honey
1 egg
1 cup of fine oatmeal
1¼ cups of flour
½ teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of soda

Cream the butter and honey and add the egg. Sift the dry ingredients into the mixture. Chill in the refrigerator and then roll out very thin, cut with a cutter and bake on a well greased cookie tin in a hot oven.

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"1881 ROGERS"
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W343

"Wear-Ever"
ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

DRESSING TABLE

Tricks In Protective Covering

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ON THE stage and screen there are styles in feminine beauty just as there are in clothes, and the customers at the box office seem to expect conformity to them. But these reasons do not hold good for ordinary life. If you are attractive and individual looking, whether or not your face conforms to the conventional oval, just play up your own type and emphasize your most interesting features, and the result will be charming.

Fine lines around the eyes can be kept in subjection by constant use of an eye cream. When patting it on, always use the weakest finger, the third, because the skin in this area of the face is very thin.

Many of us, though, have faces which are not merely cutely round or aristocratically long, but are really badly shaped. And most of us have one feature which is out of proportion in a way that detracts from an otherwise lovely face. For these, the tricks of corrective make-up can really do wonders.

If, for example, your face is really too round to be pretty, you should avoid all round lines and concentrate on the suavely oval. Do not go in for round hats, round curls, eyebrows plucked or pencilled in a round arch, or a round cupid's bow mouth. Mascara the tips of your lashes only. Keep your hair fullness high. Make your mouth wide, but not thick and, if you use rouge on your face, put it on in a rather long triangular or, better, tri-circular form, running on the outside from eye to jaw and on the inside blending in close to the nose at about the middle of it. This will highlight the centre of your face and so narrow the most frequently travelled path of the observer's eyes.

Long and Thin

For the long thin face, reverse the process. Wear moderate-sized round hats, soft waves with the fullness near the chin to widen the silhouette of the head. Make up the lips rather full and soft and not so wide as to make the face seem too narrow in proportion. Put rouge rather far out on your cheeks and on only the upper part of them, so that the conspicuous pale part of your face will look wider. Arch the brows naturally—not high.

In going in for lines which are the opposite of those you wish to correct, avoid overdoing it. If, for instance, you wear very round hats, instead of correcting the effect of narrowness, the contrast may accentuate it. The same is true with coiffure and make-up.

You cannot go entirely by rule, for there are as many kinds of faces and features as there are people. The most practical thing for most of us is just to learn the basic principles of make-up magic, and then, by experimenting on ourselves, with these principles in mind, to adapt them to our special needs.

Don't Overdo

Some women have big noses and some women wear white powder on them. It is just as true of make-up as it is of shoes and clothes, that white makes you look bigger and dark colors, smaller.

To make a big nose look smaller, take pains to see that a large nose does not catch the light by shining, but make it darker than the rest of the face. This calls for the use of two face powders—one light and one a few shades darker.

Some of the experts advise using no rouge at all if your nose is too prominent, in order to avoid the enlarging effect of contrasting colors. If your skin really demands rouge, you can avoid this unpleasant effect of contrast by keeping the rouge on the outer borders of your face, away from the skin around your nose.

For a nose which is too tiny, Hollywood experts reverse the process, powdering the nose a shade lighter than the rest of the face and putting the rouge near it. One of these suggests that "If your nose is too short, start the eyebrow line close to it so that the rise of the arch prolongs the line of the nose. Arch the brow directly above the eye."

Play Down Bad Lines

Never repeat a bad line is a fundamental truth as important in make-up as it is in dress designing.

If, for instance, your nose is long and thin, do not continue the line by parting your hair in the middle or rouging your mouth into a small pointed cupid bow. Avoid narrow hats and V-shaped necks. You can widen and shorten the line of your nose by shaping your eyebrows so that they start over the tear duct, instead of too near the nose.

By playing up your eyes and mouth, you not only improve them, but further distract attention from your nose.

Distractions

A Hollywood trick of mouth make-up when quite extensive changes are wanted in its shape, is to use a heavy powder foundation to cover the natural lip color and blot it out. Over that lip rouge is put on to make the mouth just the size and shape that is most becoming. Lips, they say, may be rouged very liberally, above and below the natural line, but it is a risky business trying to extend them much at the corners. But if you are skillful, you can widen your mouth without getting it smeared all over your face.

TIPS FOR TEA-STRETCHERS

1

Measure; don't guess. Save a spoonful today; enjoy a cup tomorrow.

2

Use only young TENDER leaves. More fragrance . . . more flavor . . . more satisfaction . . . in every cup! Ask for—and be sure you get—Tender Leaf Tea!

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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Soothe

—with Dorothy Gray *Sensitive Skin Cream*. A bland emollient carefully prepared for thin, delicate skin that needs overnight softening . . . but "can't stand" too-rich cream. Smooth on face and neck, applying lavishly on mouth-and-chin lines. $2.50.

Soften

—with Dorothy Gray *Special Dry Skin Lotion*. A flattering daytime foundation . . . a powder base and emollient in one. Helps protect sensitive skin against weathering. Soothing body rub, too. $1.15.

To refresh tired dry skin use Dorothy Gray *Orange Flower Skin Lotion*. Using absorbent cotton, briskly pat it on with light, upward strokes. Mild, not drying. $1.10.

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"Bond Street" Perfume—It is rare, regal, captivating—$2.20, to $11.50.

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ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER AND BOND STREET PERFUME

Yardley English Complexion Powder Deliciously touched with "Bond Street" Perfume—mist-fine—invisible—$1.25.

THE OTHER PAGE

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to learn once and for all the difference between reading about a thing and seeing it. New demonstrations appear every day and never so insistently as when one travels. One can be familiar with the histories and the guide books, prepared for new scenes to the point where actually seeing them seems unnecessary. But the reality carries a conviction of its own and can abound in details which no guide book troubled to mention.

The bus east from Levis runs, this year, only four days a week and it is always crowded. We arrive early to be sure of seats and of seats on the river side. We have read that here the river is the great reality but we see now how farms and villages, industries and resorts, stem like water plants from its shores.

Road By the River

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

Levis ravels away and from Montmorency Falls, draped staring white against the dark green cliff, the Isle d'Orleans spreads its green and yellow patchwork above the ruffle of trees and houses at its margin. It is cold and the slate blue river runs in whitecaps under the angular white of a flying sail. Fish traps stretch long arms into the water and here every farmer keeps his boat.

There is something dramatic in the long, steeply-sloping roofs from which dormers look out in a row like alert faces. The houses have shingled end walls designed, like the steep roofs, for winter warmth. Contrasts take one's breath, for beside a house of plaster-covered stone one hundred and fifty years old, with narrow dormers and a lovely fan-lighted doorway, stands a cluster of tourist cabins, brandishing tiny window boxes and breaking out pennants.

One of the greatest charms of this old country is the color and freshness of its buildings. Along this road almost every house and barn is not only painted but painted with spirit and imagination if not always with restraint. Classic liver-colored barn paint is here confined to doors and trimmings, and the body of nearly every barn is white. White barns add enormously to the liveliness of a landscape; imagine every outbuilding painted white with red touches and the house bright yellow. Here is a yellow house with its roof and shingled end walls painted red, an anticipation of the modern decorators' mania for papering the walls of a room in different colors. Pale gray paint gives a very different effect from the gray of no-paint-these-many-years, and pale gray trimmed with white can be very sprightly.

From a distance, as when one looks across at the Isle d'Orleans, the houses look like flowers in a vast garden.

Here more than elsewhere the village is a kind of concentration of the country round it, for not only have typical farmhouses moved close together but they have brought their barns with them. Nearly every village house had not only a barn but a chicken yard and perhaps a pen of rabbits. Many front gardens are planted solidly with beans or potatoes so that the housewife takes only a step or two from her front door to fetch the materials for dinner. Nearly every house has its long verandah, perhaps two of them, one upstairs and one down, and here the children play, the young people talk, read or play cards, older ones rest or read or knit. The verandah is so close to the sidewalk that the passer-by seems a part of the family group.

One has read of the church dominating the village, with its bright roof and its needle-like spire. Nevertheless one is surprised to see it, shining silver above the red and brown roofs, its twin spires visible for many miles across country. When one stands on a high place it is. the churches which shine out above clustered houses and across the fields and the rare clumps of woodland, beacons in a world of everyday.

The village rushes past, fields and trees push forward again. It is one thing to read of long narrow fields stretching down to the river, another to see how very narrow they often are—ribbons of a hundred different shades of yellow-green and blue-green with silver-colored rail fences between. Here is a blue-green field of oats, next the lace-like waves of long-bearded barley, here a yellow-green field of flax, the stalks topped with tiny round seed pods, waiting to be pulled—the whole long field—by hand. Cows browse in their narrow pasture, every farm has a few sheep and many have black foxes. Through the netting of the pens we can see on top of their houses the curled black bodies with sharp watching faces and erect black ears. And there is an octagonal barn, painted white with a red door and looking like a temple.

Where has more substance been crowded into every garden than here? Flowers grow larger and taller than one has ever seen them. It must be constant care which fosters such riotous growth, for the soil is not exceptionally good. Before the smallest cottage runs a fire of marigolds or of tiger lilies, and geraniums become bushes laden with blossoms. These radiant gardens grow as close to the road as though they were intended for the refreshment of travellers.

Garden, house, barn, field, river, the eye follows back and on the further side of the river meets with the most impressive sight of all. Layers of mist have concealed the other bank but now the mist rises a little and we stare incredulously for beyond the river there are mountains. A high purple range, rounded and dark against the evening sky, rolls oceanward with the river. Indeed there are mountains on both sides of the river road. Far away to the right appear green heights which are the first foothills of the Appalachians. And on the left above the violet slopes of the Laurentides, the clouds break and it is apparent that the fame of St. Lawrence sunsets is not unfounded. After a cold and dull day the sky warms, the quieted water shows a tinge of peach-color and the rounded dark summits outline themselves against a horizon of glowing yellow.

DOWN, MAYBE

Thanks to the shortage
Of gasoline,
My weekends aren't
What they've been;

I now sit down
To some solid reading
Or get down in the garden
And do some weeding;

But it is nothing
To brood about—
I may be down
But I'm seldom out!

MAY RICHSTONE.

Women who use Tampax worry very little when those inevitable days of the month arrive. They go blithely about their work and engagements feeling as dainty and comfortable as usual. For Tampax is *worn internally*.

Housewives, business women, college girls, war workers—they are delighted with Tampax. Let them use Tampax for just one month and they say "never again" to belts, pins and bulging pads—to chafing and odor . . . Tampax was perfected by a doctor for modern sanitary protection. Pure surgical cotton sealed in one-time-use applicator; so compact an average month's supply fits in your purse. No embarrassing disposal problem.

Three sizes: Regular, Super and Junior. Special introductory package, 25c. Economy package of 40's is a real bargain. Buy Tampax now at any drug store or notion counter. *Be prepared* for next month.

3 Absorbencies
REGULAR
SUPER JUNIOR

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CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.
533 College Street, Toronto, Ont.
Please send me in plain wrapper the new trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10c (stamps or silver) to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.
( ) REGULAR ( ) SUPER ( ) JUNIOR
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Address
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at EATON'S

STRAIGHT and NARROW is the Look for Fall

There's a beautiful logic in what's happening to clothes. Even as our lives are planned on a more simple basis . . . so the fashions for Fall are planned, with an almost mathematical precision on the simple straight line. A simplicity that in its very understatement has character and taste. A straightness that has more figure flattery, more sophistication than we've known in years. **EATON'S** shows you the new trend this week, in striking Fall showings in the fashion departments, and in the figure groupings on the Main Floor "Aisle Of Ideas".

It's Fall Fashions Week at EATON'S

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Phony Stock Promoters Active Again in Canada

BY A. L. FLETCHER

With everybody working, money burning holes in pockets all over the country and very few goods to spend it on, conditions for promoters of phony stock issues have never been so favorable as now. Get-rich-quick promoters are already at work in Canada and will reap a big harvest if not checked.

Here "Saturday Night" tells how a high-pressure operator works—how he sets himself up in business, provides himself with a stock issue he can manipulate, acquires a telephone "boiler-room" and all the trimmings.

Another article by this writer will appear in an early issue.

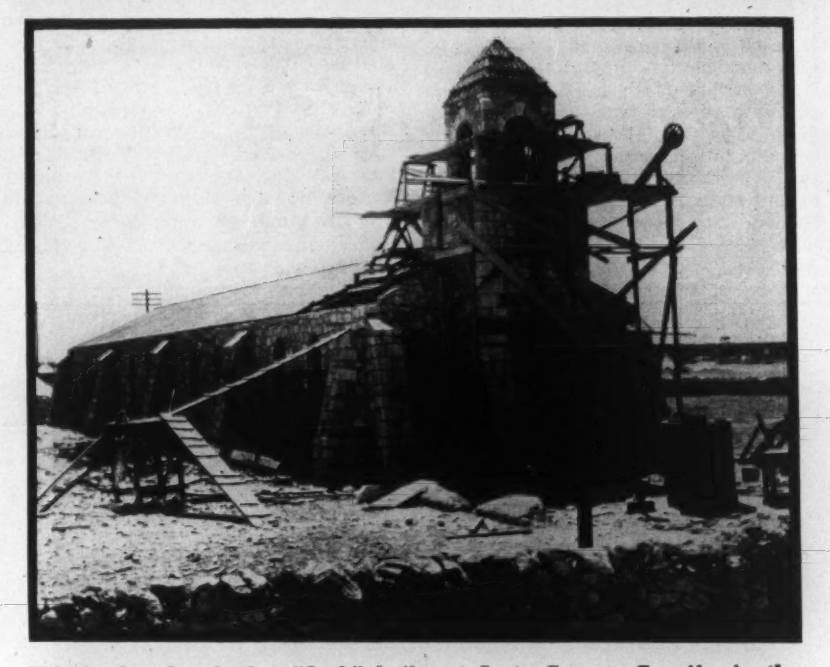
NEVER before in Canada's history has there been such a "suckers' market" for the get-rich-quick stock promoter as exists now. With more people working than ever before, with a large proportion of them getting record-breaking incomes, with farmers receiving higher prices for their crops and livestock, with money piling up all over the country and creating a volume of purchasing power without precedent, is it any wonder that Mr. Promoter rubs his hands and says "It's a natural!"

Where will this surplus of ready money go to? The supply of luxury and staple items as well is greatly curtailed. New cars, radios, washing machines, etc. are not procurable. Travel to any great distance is almost out. In all, people are saving in spite of themselves. True, the Government is endeavoring to divert as much of this surplus as possible into Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates but this type of buying does not offer the speculative incentive that so many people want. The wagering on our race tracks has reached an all-time record this season and the stock market offers this type of opportunity that John Public wants.

Another salient factor in favor of a definite boom is the rapidly diminishing fear that free enterprise would not survive. Recent analysis by competent research organizations shows that the consensus of opinion is that free enterprise with some modified governmental control in certain industries will exist. This has removed the last important obstacle to a Bull Market.

With the favorable war news and the drawing nearer each day to the goal of victory, such a dynamic future looms on the horizon that unless some form of restraint is put into force we are faced with the same unhealthy condition we were after the last War. Real estate is already the barometer; speculative land buying is under way. Presuming that history repeats itself, business will pass through a series of phases—a period of improvement and expansion, then over-development and speculation, then retrenchment, then recovery and again an era of expansion and improvement. Our problem is to know when we will reach over-development and how to weather the storm. We certainly do not want another repetition of 1928-9 with the utter collapse of the markets and the ruination of thousands with especial hardship for the aged, the widows and the children.

Although the promoter and stock manipulater are both already firmly entrenched there are still some excellent opportunities for the careful investor to buy shares in legitimate corporations through responsible brokerage houses. The war has brought about better management, more efficient production methods and closer co-operation between management and labor. Many new products and new methods will be brought into use when hostilities cease. Many large corporations have attractive futures; their earnings should reach new highs. Just as true, is the fact that many industries now



This is the church that "Jock" built—at Scots Corner, Geneifa, in the Middle East, a strange setting for a "wee kirk" to be known as St. Andrews Church of Scotland. Built by Scotsmen, it will serve as a permanent memorial to the Scottish soldiers who have fallen in the Middle East. The man behind the project is the Rev. Thomas L. Low, formerly of Ledhills Church, Scotland. All the work on the church was done voluntarily by men drawn from a Scottish battalion composed of "B" category men wounded in battle. They quarried 500 tons of stone from a nearby quarry, broke up packing cases for timber, extracted the nails, straightened them and used them in building the church. All tools, including chisels, hammer heads, etc., were made from salvaged steel; all doors, window frames, scaffolding, etc., from salvaged wood, with the result that actual cost was kept to £20. It took only four months for the church to reach this stage. Men with all kinds of building experience were chosen for the work. Below: two energetic Scotsmen are seen mixing cement.

When the bell rings within the small stone tower, listeners will be reminded daily that here upon a foreign soil is a tiny bit of Scotland. Even more potent reminders will be these carvings of the various arms of the Scottish regiments, being cut (below) in stone, to ornament the church.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

To Prevent Mass Unemployment

BY P. M. RICHARDS

LOOKING to the post-war (and who isn't these days?) one thing everyone's agreed on is that there mustn't be any more mass unemployment like that of a decade ago. The general idea is that if private industry and trade can't make sufficient employment, the state will have to take up the slack by means of big-scale public works. "If we can do it in war, we can do it in peace."

But—unless we're willing to go socialistic and totalitarian—public works can't ever be more than a temporary expedient, because the wider the sphere of government operations the more they tend to compete with and diminish private enterprise and to promote dependence on the government. It's certain that, to be free and democratic, the people must support and control the government, not the government the people. What's the answer? Isn't it possible to avoid both mass unemployment and state regimentation? Is there some fundamental economic law we've overlooked?

According to a writer in *Barron's Weekly*, Mr. Walter von Tresckow, the reason for the universal failure to find an answer, during the past twenty-five years, to mass unemployment in peacetime is that we have tried to apply to an *industrial* economy a formula developed for an economy in which *land* was the main property and source of wealth.

He says that a free society has always been based on the right and ability of the individual to accumulate property and use it for his own security and enjoyment; that freedom has grown and has been ever more widely enjoyed with the increase of individual property and wealth. Whenever its ownership became too concentrated and maladjustments arose the riches were redistributed, in England mostly through political action, in other countries by outright revolution. Increased production, occasional redistribution to meet maladjustments and the elimination of debt comprise the standard procedure worked out by society over thousands of years to widen economic security and freedom.

But Economy Has Changed

But this formula doesn't work any more, because now we are largely industrialized instead of being overwhelmingly agricultural. Even so, ideas based on agricultural experience are used in the attempts made to redistribute property. In every industrial country where this has been done, says von Tresckow, the result has been the same. The rate of production of property and wealth for consumer use has been reduced, and there has been less economic security and freedom for the individual.

The big obstacle to progress, he says, has been that in an industrial economy the means of production can't be redistributed successfully. Mere ownership of a mile of railway or an electric motor, or even ownership of the securities which represent them, would not put enough people permanently in the position to create their own economic security through the use of such property. Redistribution of land, however, does accomplish this purpose.

Another difficulty attached to an industrial economy is that the debtors cannot be discharged. In the past hundred years debt has grown to be the largest single category of property and today far exceeds the value of all the land. In an agricultural economy debt was held by relatively few people and constituted a comparatively small proportion of all property. Today everyone owns it in one form or another. The national wealth of the United States is estimated to be between $300 billions and $400 billions. The total of all outstanding debt will soon be nearly as much.

Debt Used as Money

This debt is widely held in the form of government, municipal, railway, utility and industrial bonds, mortgages, bank deposits and insurance policies. Debt is used exclusively as money. Banks have only bonds and loans to turn over to their depositors. Insurance companies have nothing but bonds and mortgages. Employment in the heavy durable goods industries rests to a considerable extent on the creation of new bonded debt. Homes are owned and built with borrowed money. The use of debt in the operation of a highly developed industrial economy, like the United States, has become so all pervasive that it cannot be eliminated without destroying the whole structure.

The real problem, von Tresckow says, is to find a formula for wider distribution of the results of industrial activity, rather than of the ownership of industry; for the maintenance of a sound debt structure rather than the discharge of the debtors, at the same time retaining the stimulus for an ever greater rate of production.

The finding of this formula, he concludes, is a research job of the first magnitude. It is bound to take a number of years and will have to be undertaken without attempting to prove any preconceived theories. The direction of the effort can only be that of a close and impartial examination of the policies of government, business and labor in order to determine whether they interfere with expanding employment and increased production, as well as the maintenance of a sound debt structure. It would be a fresh and purposeful start toward creating order in the existing wilderness of economic fact and theory.

enjoying high earning now may not do so when the special demands of wartime exist no longer. Many items now being used in the war will be adaptable for peace-time as well but the manufacturer will not be selling to governments on a cost-plus basis. Competition will have to be met, there will be higher selling and distributing costs, there will be wider advertising expenditures; in plain language "Business will have to get down to its knitting".

In the meantime the stage of speculation is all set and Mr. High Pressure has already made his bow. Money has been no object in presenting a play acceptable by John Public. The shares are available and easy money is waiting for the smart operator. Whether by telephone, direct-mail, advertising or personal contact, it is really just a matter of making an issue available to the buying public. The men behind the operations have nothing to lose, no reputations to be safeguarded—the profit possibilities of the issue offered will be exaggerated. It will be a fast game with glaring prospectuses. Tipster sheets will appear. . there will be so-called "Ground Floor Opportunities" . . over-subscription angles and so on. Perhaps a glimpse behind the scenes would be enlightening.

Elaborate Set-Up

First picture an elaborate suite of offices, a Directors' room, well furnished private office, a cashier's cage, a row of desks with typewriters in the main office, at one end the Traders' Room containing a long table with innumerable lights and switches, a couple of sets of earphones that are connected through the board to other brokerage houses that deal in unlisted and listed bonds and stocks. In another room you will find a number of small tables, each with telephone of the table type with separate ear piece (these are preferable to the cradle type now so common in business offices—the reason will be explained later). You will usually find also, either in this room or in a nearby one, some sound-proofed phone booths. The room where the phones are located is known to the boys as the Boiler Room.

We next visit a very important part of any Share-Pushing establishment. Here you see several duplicating machines, a complete card filing system and stencils. This is the mailing-room and is connected with a private office the desk of which will be piled with reams of newspaper clippings, stock market reports, etc. These are the headquarters of the "Economist", a very important gentleman in this organization! His job is to compile information of interest to share buyers so that a Sucker List may be compiled.

It all sounds elaborate doesn't it? These "Set-Ups" vary in cost depending upon how large the Deal is, the equipment used, the address chosen and just how long the operators plan to stay in business. On the outer-door in gold letters will be the name of the organization now ready to operate. In most cases the name chosen will be one as closely allied as possible with a reputable firm, well known to the public, or if it is to be John Doe and Co., John Doe may be some young man of good reputation, whom the operators have induced to lend his good name and act as a "Front"—of course for a consideration. Little does he know of the disastrous future that awaits him!

The Tipster Sheet

In the meantime, John Doe is sitting behind a beautiful hand-carved oak desk, push buttons at his elbows, a beautiful secretary at his disposal. These secretaries are an important part of the picture because they are the "stool-pigeons" for the operators. Every movement of John Doe is reported to his superiors who are located usually in one of the finest suites of the leading hotel in the city.

The name is on the door, the equipment is all ready. Now we will drop into the "economist's" office as he is the first man to start to work. You will see him busy on a tipster sheet under the heading of "The Economist", "The Market Digest", "The Forecaster" or what have you; anyhow it is being edited ready for the press. This is really a work of art. All the "blue chip" stocks are being analyzed very carefully because the first recommendations must be winners. After the selections are made and the information compiled it is either printed or multigraphed on the regular forms usually used by reputable houses. Then it goes into the mailing room and is inserted into envelopes already addressed to a select list of people who are known to be stock purchasers. Enclosed with these recommendations will be a return postal card or post-paid envelope inviting the recipient to return it and to receive each week or in some cases daily a market letter, also the "economist's" private opinion on any stocks that the owner might care to have forecasts on.

The first returns may not be large but as the economist has been fortunate in his forecasts it isn't long before a large list is procured. If market conditions, as a whole, are not favorable then a stock that can be manipulated at will, is included in the list of recommendations. It might be one that goes either up or down—the economist just can't lose. A few weeks pass by, now the time has arrived to do some advertising. The ads are carefully prepared drawing attention to the stocks chosen, the price at which they were recommended and their present selling price. This advertising usually draws a great number of enquiries.

The time has come to start operating. The promoters have managed to get an option on a large block of stock of a new company or in a listed issue. A listed issue is preferable, for they then can make a profit either on an upward or downward move. A small deposit has been made to the company's treasury with an option on the balance so that they are actually selling their own stock thus avoiding the teeth of the Securities Commissions and Exchange rulings. In this way they can set or establish their own prices.

"Boiler Room" Operates

The information cards are completed. The Boiler Room starts to operate. The head of this is well experienced and perhaps from across the line. He can come into the country as a visitor; with him come a few men of his crew. He always knows where to get in touch with the high-pressure phone men. (They operate all over the country wherever the situation is right). You say—What about immigration laws and security registration cards? In the first instance they can come in as visitors for a while anyhow. in the second instance there are always men ready to get cards in their own names or a fictitious name that these men can use. In many instances they use the names of the men whose names are on the door. How can "John Public" tell; he is dealing only with a voice?

The operation starts. Each phoneman is given say half a dozen cards and immediately he puts in a long distance call to "Pete Smith" of "Duck Centre" and the conversation is carried along in this vein. "Hello Mr. Smith, this is Mr. Doe of Doe & Company speaking. You've been receiving our market letter. You certainly are lucky to have such a nice profit. What? You haven't purchased any? Well, that's too bad, Mr. Smith. However, I phoned you because we are in the know on "Morgold" stock (the stock quietly slipped in among the blue chips in the reports), and it is going to go ahead —soon. I want to see you have a few shares of it. Now, Mr. Smith, you may be tied up but a few shares won't break you." (At this moment the phone man places the ear phone on the table, cups his hands around the mouthpiece, and proceeds to give his canned high pressure talk. He isn't interested in any conversation from the other end. When this "blast" is finished he picks up the ear piece again.) "How many shares will I put you down for, Mr. Smith? . . . I realize that, Mr. Smith, but I want you just to have a few shares to show you how good my judgment is. . . . What's that? Well I tell you, Mr. Smith, I'll put you down for 100 shares, that's only a few dollars. By the way what bank do you deal with? (that's to stress the right atmosphere). That's fine, Mr. Smith. I'll send the stock to you in your name, draft attached. (By having it in his name it deters the owner from selling it as fast as he might do otherwise.) Thank you very much, Mr. Smith. Yes, I know I'll lose money on this call but we charge that up to sales and advertising to secure new clients."

In this manner all the cards are gone through and it is so well done

(*Continued on Page* 35)

"SURE there will be changes after the war . . . some are overdue. But I'm no robot. Whatever our post-war plans, I still want to see hard work rewarded and dividends paid on brains and initiative. I want the privilege of going into business for myself if I choose. That's why I am building a nest egg now at The Royal Bank of Canada."

Canada has grown to rich nationhood through the courage, resourcefulness and initiative of individual citizens. These qualities must be preserved in the challenging days ahead.

What is
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?

It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. It is the spirit of democracy on the march . . .

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

GOVERNMENT
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A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
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VICTORY BONDS . . . Your Best Investment
If You Want to Protect Your Other Investments.
Save and Increase Your Holdings

Burns Bros. & Denton
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Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
244 BAY STREET, TORONTO. AD. 9371
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"MONEY FOR THE FUTURE"

That is what your Victory Bonds are—they should be carefully protected from possible loss through theft, fire or being mislaid.

KEEP THEM SAFELY!

The cost of safekeeping at the branch of this Bank most convenient to you is small—as low as 25c per year.

Buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES EVERY PAY DAY

Open a Savings Account and Make your slogan—Thrift for Victory

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832—Over a Century of Service

After the War—WHAT?

WE believe that companies such as Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd., National Grocers Ltd., Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., Canadian Canners Ltd. and numerous other companies will enjoy a profitable period of business after the war providing certain conditions obtain. These conditions are explained in a circular we have just issued, which will be sent on request.

MOSS, LAWSON & Co.
Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
219 BAY ST. ELgin 9281 TORONTO
STANLEY MOSS FRANK G. LAWSON
JOHN D. IRWIN R. B. G. CLARKE

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

BELL TELEPHONE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am told that on account of the excess profits tax, earnings on Bell Telephone shares cannot possibly run much more than $7 a share in any one year. If this is so, maintenance of the present dividend rate would not appear likely. I would value your opinion of this stock for investment holding.

—T.L.D., Belleville, Ont.

From the long-term viewpoint, I don't think you have any real cause to worry. It's true that the present rate of the excess profits tax appears to limit Bell Telephone Co. of Canada's earnings to around $7 a share, but this should be a temporary condition, and the company has sufficient surplus that can be made available for dividend distributions to make up the difference between earnings and dividend requirements for another two years. With end of the war, there is hope that present wartime tax rates will be amended, so as to permit the company again to show earnings more in keeping with the volume of business handled.

There seems little doubt but that business so long as war lasts will be as heavy as can be handled with available facilities. For the longer term, it is noted that the company's revenues tend to fluctuate with general business activity in the central provinces. If there is to be fairly active general business conditions after the war, and Canada continues to develop as in the past, there should be increasing demand for telephone facilities.

GOLD BELT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As an old subscriber and regular reader of your Gold & Dross pages, I would be glad to have some recent information on the outlook for Gold Belt Mining Company. What is the ore position and could you give me the approximate value of the company's liquid assets per share?

—A.C.W., Duncan, B.C.

Once conditions become normal again and an adequate supply of labor is available, the outlook is for a new lease of life for Gold Belt Mining Company. Lack of manpower has depleted ore reserves almost to the vanishing point but prospects are considered favorable for the future. Due to the lack of development, blocked out and broken ore reserves were reduced to 11,680 tons as at March 31, 1943, as compared with 39,000 tons a year previous.

A strong liquid position has been maintained and during the period of forced reduced operations some careful investments have been made, which have shown substantial appreciation. The balance sheet as at March 31, showed investments, at cost, of $148,946. The company's net liquid assets figuring investments at cost are equivalent to better than 21 cents per share. It is interesting to note that in 1940 and 1941, the period of peak production, output was valued at around $650,000, per annum from ore averaging between $10.40 and $11.70.

ADDINGTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information regarding Addington Mines?

—B. M. E., Hamilton, Ont.

Addington Mines, which is controlled by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., has been inactive for some four years and is likely to remain idle, at least, until the war is over. Smelters own 1,800,000 of the 3,000,000 issued shares, as well as a mortgage for $188,450, due this year, representing advances made.

At the company's annual meeting early in 1941 an official of Smelters stated they were not yet ready to make a decision on the Addington property. Several things he said, could happen in the future that might change the property's outlook, but stated until Smelters was reasonably assured that a profit could be won by putting a mill on the property, it is likely nothing further will be done. Up to that time over $400,000, had been expended to indicate 215,000 tons of $5.60 grade material and a mill would cost another $300,000. It was intimated Smelters was just as anxious as other shareholders to put a mill on the property if a profit could be made, but the mill installed at the Cordova property in the same area to treat material with similar characteristics to the Addington ore proved a failure. The Smelters' official said that this experience showed what might be expected with regard to a decision on the Addington as the Cordova mill was erected to determine if ore in the area could be treated at a profit. Since that time, however, wartime restrictions have prevented the bringing into production of any new gold producers.

CANADIAN CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering the purchase of some common stock of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd., and would be pleased to have any information you can give me regarding this company's prospects for business and earnings both during and after the war.

—S.A.H., Edmonton, Alta.

At the annual meeting last January it was stated that Canadian Car & Foundry had sufficient orders on hand to keep it employed at its then rate of production until the middle of 1944. Of these, some 95 per cent were war orders. The company's production in the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1942, was the largest in over twenty years. Total income was $5,105,146, more than twice the $2,424,488 of the previous year; taxes including $73,162 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, were $2,140,000, up from $600,000 in 1941 and $265,000 in 1940; net income was $958,384, up from $701,886; earnings per share of common were $1.28, against 58 cents for 1941 and a deficit of 5 cents for 1940; working capital at the year-end was $6,533,599, down from $7,862,619.

In the past three fiscal years by far the largest part of the company's business and earnings has been derived from war contracts—production of aircraft and management of Canadian Car Munitions which operates a big shell-filling plant in Quebec. Due to priorities, normal railroad equipment business has been on a meagre scale. The margin of profit on direct government contracts is, of course, relatively narrow.

As long as the war lasts the company's volume of business and gross profits will presumably continue to be substantial, but net earnings will be limited by the 100 per cent excess profits tax. However, it is expected that preferred dividend requirements will be amply covered by a balance applicable to the common stock. During this year a plan for clearing up dividend arrears on the preferred stock went into effect, by the terms of which preferred shareholders received a cash payment of $2.25 for each share held and a share-for-share exchange of new preferred stock carrying a fixed cumulative

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable October 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 52

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable November 1, 1943 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 30, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, September 9, 1943

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October 1943

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

WALTER GILLESPIE.
Manager.

2nd September 1943

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON
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16

dividend of $2.10 a share, as against $1.75 a share on the old stock, and redeemable at a price of $35 a share, $10 a share in excess of par value.

As regards the outlook for business after the war, it is possible that for some time the volume of commercial business will fall short of the war volume. On the other hand, a considerable backlog of railway and street-car business has been accumulated during the war which should help the company during the reconstruction period.

O'BRIEN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of O'Brien Gold Mines and would like to have your opinion on whether they are worth holding or not.

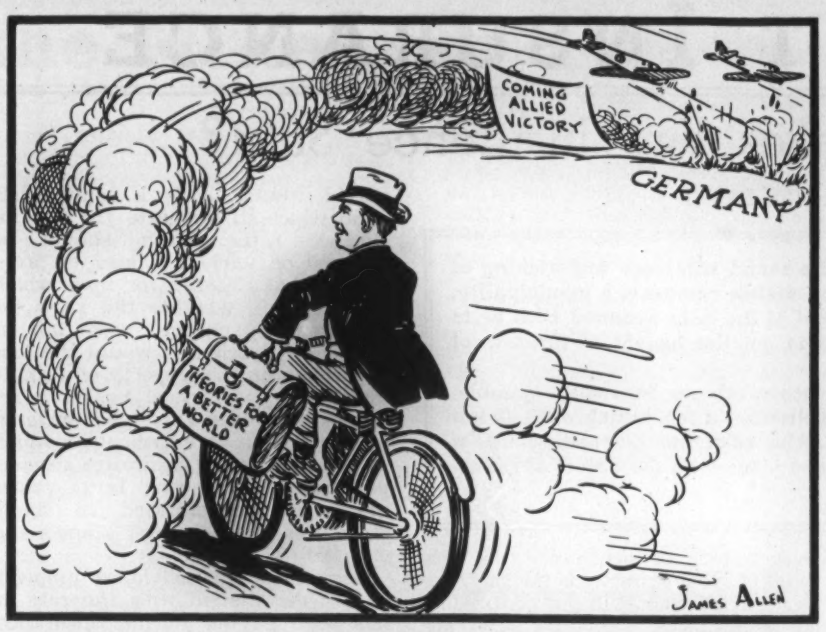
—M. W., Toronto, Ont.

With O'Brien Gold Mines carrying out exploration, believed to have interesting possibilities, on its own property; financing a group of claims adjoining Chesterville, in the Larder Lake area; also interested in other outside ventures, and maintaining profits at about the same rate as in the last fiscal year, the shares offer some speculative appeal and I would be disinclined to dispose of them at present. Ore reserves in the year ending Sept. 30, 1942, were sufficient for nearly three and a half years' mill requirements, the company has been fortunate in the matter of manpower, and now appears in a good position to withstand any further wartime difficulties.

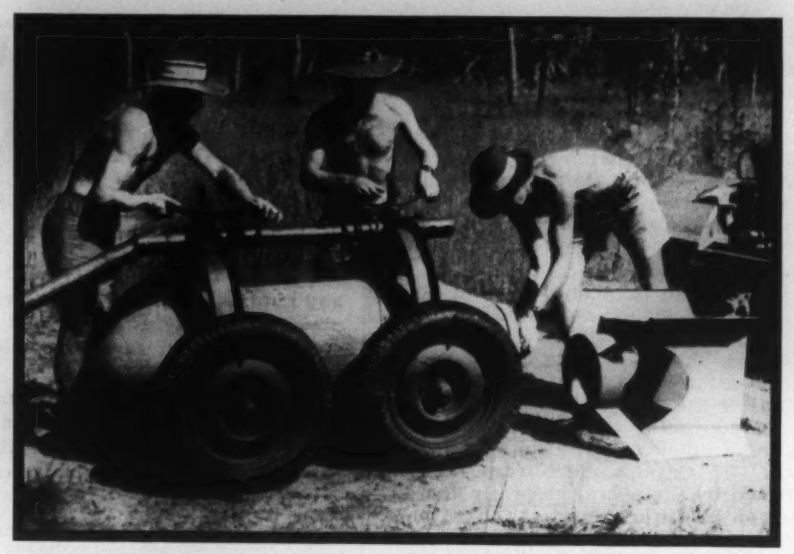
A large block of previously unexplored ground, lying between the No. 4 internal shaft and the No. 3 shaft, is now being tested by closely-spaced drill holes from a long drive to the west from the No. 4 shaft on the 2,000-foot level. The area has a length of 1,800 feet and the chances are considered favorable for the development of new veins as well as the extensions of the known deposits.

O'Brien is financing the explorations of 16 claims adjoining Chesterville on the east and south, acquired by Highbridge Mining Company, which company recently increased its authorized capital from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 shares. O'Brien purchased 200,000 at 7½ cents a share and has an option on the remaining treasury shares at prices ranging from 10 cents to $1 to provide the treasury with $655,000, if results justify the development.

A 20 per cent interest is held by Highbridge in 1,200 acres, adjoining the Dome molybdenite operation in Preissac township, Northwestern Quebec, and a new company in which O'Brien holds a 30 per cent interest has been formed to carry out the exploration. Further, O'Brien holds a 42½ per cent interest in Boylen 1943 Syndicate, which was reported planning the investigation of a number of properties.



BETTER GET READY TO TURN THOSE THEORIES INTO BLUEPRINTS, MISTER



Australian and American fliers in New Guinea are softening up the Japanese base at Lae, 20 miles north of Salamaua, captured early this week. Preparing for another such raid, Australian ground crews place the tailpiece on a 2,000 pound demolition bomb prior to removal to a bomber.

F. H. MOUNT, formerly Quebec District Sales Manager of the Campbell Soup Company Limited, has been appointed Sales Manager for Canada and, as announced by D. M. Mounce, General Manager, has now taken over the direction of the Company's sales activities in the Dominion.

DIVIDEND

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1943, payable October 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. McNeill,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
September 8, 1943.

PROVINCIAL PAPER
LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable October 1st, 1943, to Shareholders of Record at close of business September 15, 1943.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of the New York Stock Market following its sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is regarded by us as having registered a zone of distribution over the early half of the year, from which eventual cyclical decline should be witnessed, and a reversal in the SEVERAL MONTH TREND to a downward direction was recently (August 2) indicated. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

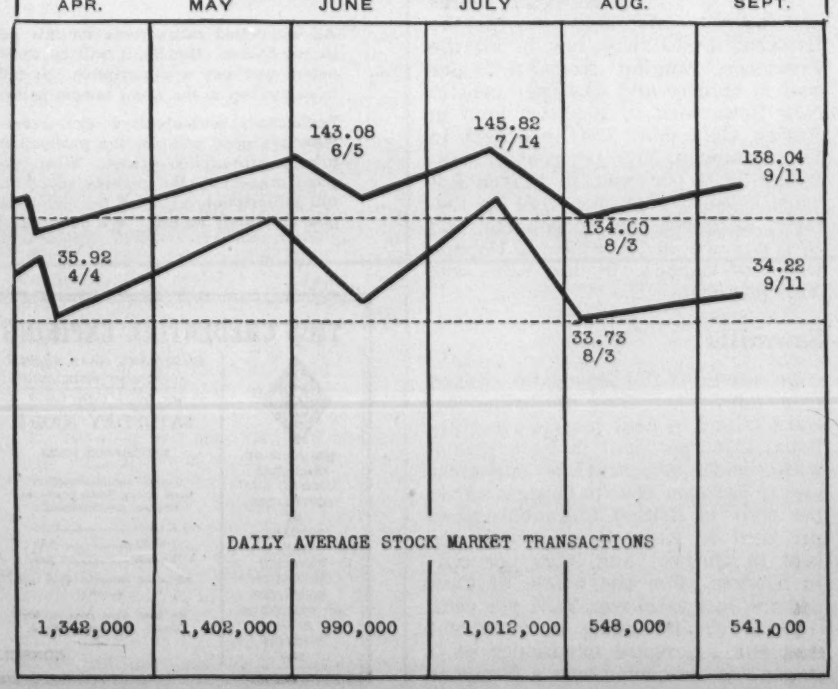
PRICES STILL MARK TIME

Stocks, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, continue in the "line" or narrow horizontal formation that has been underway since early August, or for somewhat over a month. The line's lower limits were established on August 2 at 33.73 on the rails, 134.00 on the industrials. Upper limits to the line were established on August 18 at 35.11 on the rails, 138.45 on the industrials.

Sooner or later the market must break out of this narrow range, which represents a state of investment indecision that can hardly last too long under the stress of war and its always dynamic potentialities. In the event of a decisive downside penetration, which would be indicated by closes in both the rails and industrials at or under 32.72 and 132.99, respectively, probabilities would favor continuation of the break to the 125/112 zone previously outlined herein as a normal technical cancellation point to the April 1942-July 1943 advance. Closes at 36.12 and 139.46 in both averages, to the contrary, would represent upside penetration of the line. In such event a rise to the 142/145 level would not be abnormal prior to any renewed attempts at continuation of the decline.

We have seen no occasion, as yet, to advise the general purchase of stocks but would be inclined to recommend use of any near-term run-up above the 140 level on the industrial averages, should it develop, for the establishment of cash reserves on the part of those who may be fully invested at this point.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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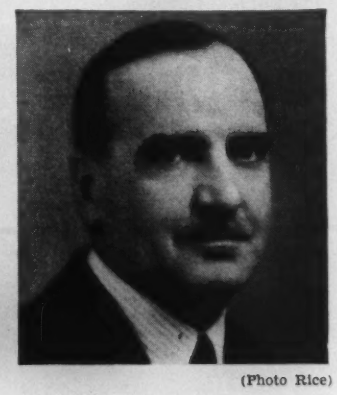
NEW ROYAL TRUST DIRECTORS

(Photo Rice)

HERBERT W. MOLSON



(Photo Rice)

HON. ALPHONSE RAYMOND

Herbert W. Molson and the Hon. Alphonse Raymond elected to the Board of Directors of The Royal Trust Company. Mr. Molson is President of Molson's Brewery Limited, a Director of the Bank of Montreal and other companies. Mr. Raymond is a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, President of Alphonse Raymond Limitée and La Prévoyance Cie d'Assce., a Director of National Breweries, Noranda Mines, Lake of the Woods Milling, Catelli Food Products and other companies.

About Insurance

What Makes Fire Insurance Safe?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

One of the fundamental requisites of a sound insurance undertaking of any kind, whether carried on by an insurance company, a municipality, province or state, is a sufficient spread of the risks assumed both as to area and number so as to enable it to get the benefit of the law of average.

Without this risk spread an insurance scheme becomes a gamble, and is bound eventually to result in disaster, a fact which often is not understood or is ignored by those who advocate the setting up of municipal, provincial or state insurance plans with the object of reducing insurance costs.

IT IS well known by those familiar with the principles of fire underwriting that the foundation of sound insurance is the distribution of liability over a wide area and a sufficiently large number of individual properties to enable the "law of averages" to operate. Although this law is not an exact science, when relatively large numbers can be employed, the results of its application can be depended upon.

Unless the properties insured are numerous enough and sufficiently widespread, the basis of a sound insurance undertaking is absent, and the venture becomes a gamble with disaster the ultimate outcome whether conducted by an insurance company, a municipality, a state or province. If this one fact were better known by the public generally there would be little consideration given to the various schemes proposed from time to time for the setting up of self-insurance schemes by municipal corporations, school boards or church bodies, as none of these organizations has a wide enough spread or diversity of risks to make the carrying of its own insurance a safe undertaking.

That even an entire Province does not furnish a wide enough area upon which to predicate the insurance of certain classes of risks is shown by the aggregate experience tables published periodically by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance.

Varying Loss Ratios

In a recent table the Superintendent gives the aggregate experience by Provinces for the five-year period, 1937-1941 inclusive, under 27 different classifications of fire insurance risks of the companies operating under Dominion registry, showing the net premiums written, registered reinsurance deducted, and the net losses incurred per cent of net premiums written.

During this five-year period, the loss ratio in Alberta on pork packing and curing houses, for example, was 336.13 per cent of the net premiums written, while in British Columbia the loss ratio on such risks was only 16.07 per cent; in Manitoba only 7.07 per cent; in New Brunswick only 6.7 per cent; while in Nova Scotia it was up to 154.88 per cent; in Ontario, 88.63 per cent; in Quebec, 76.98 per cent; in Prince Edward Island, 36.39 per cent, and in Saskatchewan, 26.43 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio on this class of risks was 83.22 per cent.

Take another class of risks—grain elevators—the loss ratio on which in Prince Edward Island for the five-year period was 231.66 per cent of the net premiums written, while in British Columbia the loss ratio was only 1.40 per cent; in Alberta, 46.40 per cent; in Manitoba, 31.26 per cent; in New Brunswick, 19.13 per cent; in Nova Scotia, 45.23 per cent; in Ontario, 19.58 per cent; in Quebec, 16.43 per cent; and in Saskatchewan, 17.96 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 26.99 per cent.

In the case of pulp and paper mills, the loss ratio in Quebec was 123.87 per cent and in Prince Edward Island, 131.25 per cent, while in Ontario it was only 13.33 per cent and in British Columbia only 19.81 per cent; in Alberta, 8.98 per cent; in Manitoba, 20.36 per cent; in New Brunswick, 23.92 per cent; in Nova Scotia, 16.01 per cent; and in Saskatchewan, 22.49 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 50.57 per cent.

On all sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy the loss ratio in New Brunswick for the five-year period was 86.13 per cent, while in Manitoba it was only 10.96 per cent; in New Brunswick, 7.74 per cent; in Prince Edward Island only 3.41 per cent; in Ontario, 27.85 per cent; in Quebec, 32.66 per cent; in Alberta, 28.83 per cent; in British Columbia, 30.11 per cent; and in Nova Scotia, 44.38 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 30.25 per cent.

Mining and Other Risks

On woollen and knitting mills the loss ratio ranged from as high as 417.26 per cent in Saskatchewan to as low as 0.42 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 1.15 per cent in British Columbia; in Ontario the loss ratio was 64.21 per cent and in Quebec 55.45 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 53.93 per cent.

On mining risks the loss ratio ranged from as high as 95.94 per cent in British Columbia to as low as 7.78 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 11.84 per cent in New Brunswick; 13.41 per cent in Ontario; 19.03 per cent in Quebec; 19.22 per cent in Manitoba; 55.39 per cent in Alberta, and 36.64 per cent in Saskatchewan. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 35.08.

On wood-working factories the loss ratio ranged from as high as 126.16 per cent in New Brunswick and 93.00 per cent in Nova Scotia to as low as 15.29 per cent in Saskatchewan; 27.24 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 43.09 per cent in Ontario; 59.19 per cent in Quebec; 31.21 per cent in Alberta; 44.93 per cent in British Columbia, and 24.93 per cent in Manitoba. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 52.27 per cent.

On mercantile risks (wholesale stores and warehouses and contents), the loss ratio ranged from as high as 78.31 per cent in Alberta, and 67.24 per cent in Saskatchewan to as low as 21.51 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 25.11 per cent in Manitoba; 28.79 per cent in New Brunswick; 36.84 per cent in British Columbia; 36.97 per cent in Ontario; 45.07 per cent in Quebec; and 46.98 per cent in Nova Scotia. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 42.20 per cent.

On mercantile risks (retail) stores and contents), the loss ratio for the five-year period was low in all the Provinces, ranging from 44.72 per cent in Quebec and 44.47 per cent in New Brunswick to 20.98 per cent in British Columbia; 22.41 per cent in Saskatchewan; 30.39 per cent in Manitoba; 34.31 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 37.09 per cent in Ontario; 39.52 per cent in Alberta, and 39.53 per cent in Nova Scotia. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 36.98 per cent.

Sawmills

On sawmills the loss ratio ranged from 246.84 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 19.87 per cent in Manitoba; 25.66 per cent in New Brunswick; 38.02 per cent in Saskatchewan; 39.26 per cent in Ontario; 57.40 per cent in British Columbia; 86.62 per cent in Nova Scotia; 88.68 per cent in Quebec; and 93.29 per cent in Alberta. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 55.54 per cent.

From the foregoing it is evident that the aggregate experience of a single Province, even over a five-year period, would not be a sound basis upon which to predicate the fire insurance rates which should be charged on various classes of property in that Province, or upon which to determine whether the rates being presently charged were fair or not. How much less would the loss experience on the property of a single municipality or school board or religious body over a five-year or longer period be a safe basis upon which to establish a self-insurance scheme, particularly when very large values are often concentrated in single structures like churches, schools and city halls?

Sometimes an individual property owner, dissatisfied with the rate he has been paying for his insurance, may decide that he will carry the risk himself, especially if he has been carrying insurance for a long time and has never had a loss. He does not take into consideration the fact that at a rate of 1 per cent per annum it would take nearly forty-one years at 4 per cent compound interest for the amount of the annual premium if deposited at the beginning of each year to equal the amount of the sum insured and thus recoup him in the event of a total loss. That is too long a chance to take for most individuals and so they transfer the risk to the fire insurance companies which are in the business of assuming such risks for a consideration.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I read with interest your articles on Insurance, and would appreciate your advice to myself. I am a woman 51 years of age. Am working at a salary of $1200 per year, which I think is stationary, or nearly so. I have no insurance of any kind and very little savings. Have three children, two in armed forces and one going to high school. What kind of insurance do you think advisable for me? I might add that I do not own a home, so have to pay rent.

—A. J. M., Detroit, Mich.

An endowment policy, which combines savings with protection, would seem to best meet the requirements in your case. A 10-year endowment policy, which would pay you a thousand dollars when you reached age 61, or, if you died before reaching that age, the thousand dollars would be paid to your beneficiaries, calls for an annual premium of about $100, which could be paid by way of monthly, quarterly or half-yearly instalments. A 15-year endowment policy, which would pay the $1,000 at age 66, calls for an annual premium of about $68, which could be paid in instalments the same way. Endowment policies for larger amounts would cost the same rate per $1,000.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

SO FAR during 1943 Canada has exported an average of over $12,000,000 a month in gold. Meanwhile total exports from Canada to the United States have averaged about $87,000,000 a month against imports of around $115,000,000 a month from that country—a trade deficit of some $28,000,000 a month. In the light of these facts it does not require any great scope of understanding to realize how important it is for Canada to maintain a gold producing industry which is playing such an important part in helping to balance the books.

•

In the early years of the war, Canada had a gold production of some $17,000,000 a month for export, and it was the gold produced from the mines of this country that maintained the nation on a sound economic footing during the depression years of the thirties. It is high time Ottawa began to give some thought to ways and means of encouraging such a vital industry — instead of treating it as an unwanted child.

•

Statesmen, bankers, and business men in general realize more than ever the importance of gold at this time. When the price of gold was raised a decade ago from the old standard of $20.67 an ounce to $35 an ounce in the United States the reason given at Washington was the great and unbearable burden of debts which necesitated a dollar of lower valuation. That fact is something of important significance in making any attempt to analyse our present and future. The truth is that the great burden of debt at this time is about ten times as great as it was a decade ago.

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There are many gold mines in Canada fully equipped with the machinery and with sufficient ore in sight to produce gold in much greater quantity than at present if permitted to do so. Numbered among these are such mines as MacLeod-Cockshutt, Malartic Goldfields, Lake Shore, Preston East Dome, Pickle Crow, Hollinger Con., McIntyre-Porcupine, Dome, Sigma, Lamaque, Beattie, Bralorne, San Antonio, Hard Rock, Wright-Hargreaves, Kirkland Lake, Pioneer, Sylvanite, Central Patricia, Mackenzie Red Lake, Canadian Malartic, Macassa, Madsen Red Lake, Pamour, Reno, Upper Canada, and others.

•

Lake Shore is working at little more than 30 per cent of its proven mill capacity, yet in spite of this handicap the mine made a profit during the past fiscal year amounting to $1,900,000 or some 95 cents per share. MacLeod-Cockshutt is working at little more than 40 per cent of mill capacity yet has paid 10 cents per share in dividends during the current year. What is true of Lake Shore and MacLeod-Cockshutt is also true to a considerable extent at many other gold mines. That is the reason for greatly expanding public interest in the shares of the gold mines each time the United Nations take new strides forward toward ultimate victory.

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Cariboo Gold Quartz produced $32,725 during August, and the indications are that for the third quarter of 1943 the output was slightly under $100,000, compared with $154,692 in the preceding quarter.

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Dome Mines produced $471,474 during August from 44,000 tons of ore, compared with an output of $470,811 from 43,600 tons during July.

•

Thirty-nine gold mines in Ontario were employing about 11,300 men in their underground workings early in 1941 whereas at present the number engaged is around 6,700, a decline of some 40 per cent.

•

Gold Mines in Canada were paying $1,000,000 a month in wages during 1925 and 1926. This rose to $2,000,000 a month in 1934. From that time on the growth of the industry was extremely rapid, the payroll rising to over $3,000,000 a month in 1936. A further sharp rise took place in 1937 when the payroll reached $4,000,000 a month,—followed by a still further rise until the peak year of 1941 when wages at the gold mines of this country exceeded $5,000,000 over thirty days. This was the state of affairs and the trend of growth when the Canadian government decided to not only curb any further growth of the industry but to actually impose regulations calculated to sap the mines of their working crews and to place very definite limits on the amount of machinery and supplies available to the industry.

•

Jerome Gold Mines has suspended mill operations. The mill has a capacity of 500 tons of ore daily and first went into operation in Sept. 1940. Shortage of labor has caused the present suspension.

Phony Stock Promoters

(Continued from Page 31)

that in many instances these phone men sell some stock to every one on the list. The smaller the opening sale is, the happier the promoters are. This will be made clear later.

The next move is to analyze the cards and know the market value of each and every stock the owner has divulged he possesses. This is worked out and put on a sheet before the phone man. Then as the operators control their own stock they move it up a point or so and again they put in their call.

"Hello, Mr. Smith, this is Mr. Doe calling. I phoned about the order you gave me. Yes, the stock has only started to move up and I think you should buy some more before the big move begins. Well, I'm sorry to hear you say that but how about—stock? I notice you have 1,000 shares of it! Yes it's a pretty fair stock but—(here a lot of stock arguments, they are going to re-finance, poor market for product, depleted ore reserve, pool breaking, etc.) Why not let me sell half of it. We have a trader here and I'll have him sell it at the high point in the morning and put the proceeds into the issue I am recommending. Yes, I'll send you a cheque for the balance. Thank you, Mr. Smith, I know you won't be sorry." And so it goes up a few points more. All the time the buyer is getting deeper and deeper and at no time is he allowed to have much of a profit. At this stage of the game a new man usually takes over the account to keep the stock placed, that is in the original buyer's hand and he is a wizard at it. If P. Smith does sell, they know, because it was sold in his name—so he is immediately phoned and when a beautiful story is made not only buys it back but usually purchases more stock with it.

Up to now, the operators have had to be satisfied with the margin of profit between the purchase price they pay to the company and the selling price they have established. In the meantime the general public have been watching its movement and have bought in without any encouragement from the operators. This buying usually takes care of any stock that might have been thrown back on the market by John Doe's clients. However, these profits are only "peanuts" to the operators. They are looking for the Big Killing and here's how the plans are laid.

First the outside man who is an expert on loading up clients is called in. He is given the cards of the people who have already bought some stock and who have revealed to the operators their holdings of other stocks. They are therefore fair game for further big purchases, can be induced to go all-out in their further commitments. The reloader, as he is called, usually has a story of some big play to come, some news not divulged to the public or a story of needing a new director. He visits the shareholder personally and induces him or her to make a very large commitment. He then explains that it will take a little time to procure it and have it registered in the buyer's own name. The phone men contact all the people the outside man hasn't reached and "load them up". John Public has been buying, and all the time the operators have been selling against the market and thus a beautiful short position is created in the operator's favor. Now he must deliver, but he's not going to pay any high price for the stock, so he depresses the market in selling short all the time; in the meantime all the names of the shareholders have been handed over to another "reputable" brokerage house who immediately telephone and advise the shareholders that there is bad news coming out. A panic ensues, the shareholders throw their shares on the market without discretion, the operators buy it in at many points below the previous market, and they deliver any stock due to other brokers and clients pocketing the difference. All this has been done in a regular way and the public, unless they can absolutely prove false pretenses, is beaten once again. Even if it can be proven, they have little chance to recover any of their earnings. Many of them, rather than let people or friends know they have been caught, forget the whole thing.

Must You Borrow

To Carry On Your War Work?

Your war work is your most important job. The Bank of Montreal encourages war-time saving, rather than *borrowing*, but there are cases where a timely bank loan not only saves money for the borrower but helps him to do a better job for VICTORY. Please feel free to discuss your financial needs in confidence with the manager of our nearest branch.

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

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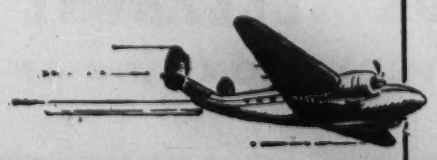

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Scope of British Housing Centres on Finance

There is widespread criticism in Britain at present because government wartime housing plans have had indifferent success. Under wartime emergencies the present failure can't be taken as a criterion, except where it can be shown that the financial planning has bogged down.

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

London.

IN BRITAIN no single item on the post-war agenda has aroused so much controversy as that of housing, and argument on it has lately reached a new high. It is strident in the building industry itself, vociferous in the Houses of Parliament, and clamorous in the Press. It is indeed a complicated matter. The Government has come in for widespread criticism because it has been slow, uncertain and incompetent in handling what the people and the industry rightly understands to be a trial run for post-war building.

The program for building cottages for agricultural workers was believed by the credulous to be in operation when it was in fact not yet on paper, and even now it has hardly got beyond the paper stage. Through the National Federation of Building Trades Employers the building of industry has declared itself "alarmed" at the indications of ineptitude over "the building of a mere handful of agricultural cottages". The Press, of all complexions, has said much the same. The Government has been defensive. If this is in fact a foretaste of things to come we may as well abandon hope of improved housing for decades to come after the war.

But, of course, it need not be so inevitable a signpost. War has its own priorities, and they are not those of peace. Only if it could be shown that the main cause of the official muddle over the farm laborers' cottages derived from financial calculations could it be surely argued that the post-war would see the same extraordinary gaucheness in tackling the infinitely bigger problem of housing generally.

Building Costs Doubled

For there is no doubt that the limitation on enterprise after the war is going to be a financial limitation. Building costs are double what they were before the war, and in the conditions of demand which will obtain after the peace they are hardly likely to decline. If the comprehensive rebuilding and new building program is to be introduced that the country mostly believes will come, something like three million dwellings, at the minimum, will be involved. And they will cost twice as much as they would have done before the war.

There are now over 13 million houses in Britain, most of them pre the last war, and there is no escaping the conclusion that either the hopes of the country have to be drastically disappointed or the Budgetary traditions of the Government rudely broken.

What is being done? From the United States British experts are learning what is newest in the art of construction. Some industrialists in the industry are researching to find out how efficiency can be elevated to the point where it will render the present elevation of costs an unrealistic pointer to post-war costs. The Government is, of course, compiling relevant facts. No more can, indeed, be done until the whole problem of post-war reconstruction has been fully considered and a detailed schedule of priorities drawn up.

House building is the most literal interpretation of reconstruction, but it clearly must be dovetailed into a general pattern which takes account of the urgent requirements of the country in all respects. It would do little good to embark on an ambitious building program if it meant the neglect of the export trades, without which the standard of living reflected in the sort of housing the country expects would be a mockery. Nor can it be asserted that the constructional needs of industry must automatically take a second place to those of private housing. We cannot assume as a matter of course that it will be justifiable to ignore the labor needs of other industries in order to train for building the number of recruit-operatives that will be needed to execute in a reasonable period a large rebuilding program. Nor can it blandly be supposed that a high priority can easily be granted to the importation of building materials.

Time for Hard Thinking

So the inability of the authorities to give satisfactory answers to questions on post-war building policy proceeds inevitably from the absence so far of a general plan for what Mr. Bevin calls "replenishment". Certainly, it is time that some hard thinking was put into the whole matter. It is pointless for the Government to plead lack of knowledge of the conditions that will obtain in the post-war, for we know now as well as we ever shall what we must do to restore the economy. The time of victory and the further price of victory cannot possibly affect that. And if it is pleaded that the preoccupation of the war makes impracticable any adequate planning now, it should be considered also that the temper of criticism about the absence of a housing policy indicates that this subject figures in no minor capacity in the thinking of the country at large.

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